PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 54,768.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
10th July	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	.....
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10513
31st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6510	.....	.....
4th Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	1050
25th "	PERSIA	7981	.....	.....
2nd Octr.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
9th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to
W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Aug. 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Climak	1st Sept 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct 1909
AFRICA	4,719	.....	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	6,281	M. Dabcevich	16th " 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
PRAGA	5,895	G. Gillhuber	16th " 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6,350	R. Tarabochia	24th July 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to,
W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Cawasjee House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave Liverpool	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C, City of Karachi	June 10	July 20	July 10	July 24
E, City of Delhi	June 23		For Calcutta	Augt. 2
E, Merton Hall	June 30	July 29	July 27	Augt. 14
E, C, City of Benares	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 23
A, Bradford Hall	July 17			Augt. 24
E, City of Agra	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
C, City of Glasgow	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 5	Septr. 21
E, City of Madras	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
E, Merton Hall	Septr. 22			Nov. 8
A, City of Vienna	Septr. 21	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	
E, C, City of Athens	Oct. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 18
E, C, City of London	Oct. 14	Nov 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A, Bradford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
E, C, City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
E, C, City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
E, City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec. 18	Dec. 30
E, City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 2	
C, City of Manchester	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb.

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to
Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about
GOALPARA	2,140	Mon. 12th July	noon.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 8th July	9 a.m.
DUMRA	2,171	Fri. 9th July	6 a.m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,140 tons, on Monday 12th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 8th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Assam, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

7th July, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	3,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	26th Sept. "
DUMBRA	5,685	X —	28th Oct. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	25th Nov. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	23rd Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	16th July 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	X	13th Aug. "

For further particulars apply to—
L. BRIGARD.
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	16th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CARTALIA	6383	J. Hamilton	10th Aug, 1909.
ELYSIA	6316	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	6194	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CARTALIA	6383	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6316	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay to Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,098
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS. Bombay.

FRAMJI NOWROJI & Co.

Indian Condiments,
Gold Medals & Diplomas.

Address:
Forbes Street,
BOMBAY.

MASTER BUILDER.

The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is

AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,

170, SHAIKH MEMON ST. BOMBAY

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY. 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID.....£26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12, 250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net) ...5,890 for	£.	1,919,377
New Premiums (1908) ...	"	81,349
Annual Income ...	"	1,406,762
Assets ...	"	10,038,723

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination.
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE
ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
B. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE NATIONAL TYPEWRITING SCHOOL.

Tuition by
EXPERTS.

For Prospectuses, etc.,
Apply to MANAGER,
NATIONAL TYPEWRITING SCHOOL,
Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and is still going strong of all parts. A. R. Gardener, 13, Forbes Street, Bombay.

STORMY
RAIN
CHANGE
FAIR
VERY DRY

BAROMETERS

CORRECT FORECAST OF WEATHER CHANGES.

Make your own observations and watch the progress of the monsoon.

Diameter	6½ ins.	... ...	Rs.	15/8
"	7½ "	... ...	"	22
"	9 "	... ...	"	30

Rope pattern circular light oak-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, cream enamel dial.

Diameter	7¼ ins.	... ...	Rs.	26
"	8½ "	... ...	"	36

Plain polished wood-cased Aneroid Barometer, visible movement, white enamel dial, high grade.

Length 19 Inches ..... Rs. 18.

Combined Aneroid Barometer and Thermometer, the former has visible movement, can be had in carved floral design or banjo shape polished wood cases.

Nickel, Rs. 32; Silver, high-grade ..... Rs. 70.

Watch shape pocket Barometer and altitude register.

Rs. 120.

Silver pocket set of Barometer, Thermometer, Compass and Altitude register, very compact and accurate, in case.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS'

RESTAURANT & CONFECTIONERY,
25-27-29 Ghurch Gate Street, BOMBAY.

FRUITS for DESSERT.

		Rs.	a.
Crystallised Assorted Fruits...	Per lb.	1	8
French Fruits in Syrup—Apricots, Peaches, Pears, Macedoine, Reine Claude, Raspberries, Cherries	per bot.	1	12
"All Gold" Brand Californian Fruit (large 2½ lbs. tins), Bartlett Pears, Lemon Cling, Peaches, Apricots, Queen Anne Cherries, etc.	per tin	1	0
Excelsior Peeled Muscat Grapes	per tin	1	0
Evaporated Stewed Prunes	per tin	1	0
Cherries in Maraschino	per bot.	1	12
Finest Muscotel Raisins	per large jar	2	0
Finest Almonds and Raisins	" "	2	8
French Plums	per jar	1	4

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Telegrams—"MONGI BROS., BOMBAY," Telephone No. 325.

Mill Economy.

SAVE YOUR BOILERS
SAVE YOUR COAL!!

By using . . .
Harris's Patent
ANTI-ENCRUSTATION
BOILER COMPOSITION.

AS USED

By Woolwich Arsenal and all Government Departments in England.

By Local and Indian Mills, Factories, &c.

GLOWING TESTIMONIALS FROM EVERYONE

Nothing like it for the
TREATMENT OF BOILERS
LENGTHENS THEIR LIFE.

TRIAL ORDERS FREE.

For Full Particulars:—
Apply to
Messrs. HALL & GRAY,
19, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

PEARSE & CO.,

Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

LEADING CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS & BAKERS.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner.
Dinner-a la-Carte.
Select Bill of Fare.
Best Wines and Spirits.

STEAM BAKERY,
MARINE LANE.
BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.

Kiln-dried Flour, The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.
Cabin and Crew Biscuits.
Prices on Application.

STANDING REPUTATION

OVER 37 YEARS.

UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL
POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Branch of the Navy League will be held in the John Gennon School (Opposite Queen Victoria's Statue), on THURSDAY, the 8th of July, at 6-30 P.M. All who are interested in Imperial defence are cordially invited to attend.

BERNARD TRIGGS,
A. M. REITH,
Hon. Joint Secretaries,
Bombay Branch,
Navy League.

King's Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 24th June, 1909.

NOTICE.

OFFERS for the PURCHASE of SEVEN TONS of GUNMETAL in PIGS will be received by the Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore, upto 12 noon on the 31st July, 1909, in a sealed cover superscribed "Gunmetal Purchase."

2. Purchasers will have to make their own arrangements for taking delivery at the Factory.

3. Any further information require I can be obtained on application to the Superintendent, and not to any officer by name.

E. L. TOMKINS, Major, R. A.,
Offg. Superintendent.

Gun Carriage Factory,
Jubbulpore, 5th July, 1909.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of WELSH and INDIAN STEAM COAL at the following Ports by contract, for one year, from 1st September, 1909, to 31st August, 1910, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, at his office in the R. I. M. Dock-yard, Bombay, up to 2 p.m., sunrise, on MONDAY, the 16th August, 1909, after which hour no Tender will be received:—

(Probable annual requirement.)

	Welsh Coal. Tons.	Indian Coal. Tons.
Bombay	6,000	10,000
Calcutta	2,000	...
Madras	200	...
Rangoon	1,500	...
Karachi	250	...

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay Receipt for the amount to be deposited or by Government Loan Paper, which is not to be endorsed to any Government officer but to stand in the name of the owner, interest being made payable at the Bombay Treasury. Tenders must be sent by Registered Post; if forwarded in any other way they will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender. The Director of the Royal Indian Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

3. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to these requirements or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or the printed Tender and Schedule Forms, will be summarily rejected.

4. Printed Tender Forms, and any other information in connection with this contract, can be obtained at this office, and the forms can also be had from the Deputy Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Calcutta, Port Officer, Karachi; Presidency Port Officer, Madras; and from the Principal Port Officer, Burma, Rangoon.

5. Each Tender is to be superscribed, "Tender for supply of Welsh and Indian Coal."

A. W. Mc. ARTHUR,
For Director, Royal Indian Marine.

Royal Indian Marine Dockyard,
Bombay, 3rd July, 1909.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 339 of 1909.

RAMCHANDRA DADAJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a landed proprietor, residing at Worlee, without the Fort of Bombay,..... Plaintiff.

vs.

1. MORESHVAR RAMCHANDRA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Worlee, without the Fort of Bombay.
2. BHAWOORAM RAMCHANDRA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed, residing at Worlee, without the Fort of Bombay.
3. HARISHANKER MORESHVAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Worlee, with his father, the 1st defendant abovenamed, minor under the age of 18 years, by his guardian and litem the said Moreshvar Ramchandra and
4. KASHIBAI, wife of RAMCHANDRA DADAJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Worlee, without the Fort of Bombay..... Defendants.

THE PLAINTIFF has filed this Suit for the purpose of effecting a partition of the ancestral property among the parties entitled thereto in accordance with their respective interests.

It has been reported to the Plaintiff that his son, the 2nd defendant Bhawooram Ramchandra, has already mortgaged and otherwise encumbered his right, title and interest in the said ancestral property.

The public is hereby warned that the said Bhawooram Ramchandra is not absolutely entitled to his share in the said ancestral property but his wife and daughter have also an interest therein.

Persons holding mortgages or other charges on the share of the said 2nd defendant Bhawooram Ramchandra, are requested to make their claims known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, No. 23, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, giving full particulars of such claims.—Dated this 7th day of July, 1909.

ARDESIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & Co.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

No. 1389-B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

THE SERVICES of PENSIONED and DISCHARGED SEPOYS of the Native Army REQUIRED for EMPLOYMENT in CIVIL CAPACITIES, may be obtained on application to the—

(i) Recruiting Staff Officers in charge of the following districts:—

Peshawar (Sanana via Kohat from 15th April to 15th October) for Pathans. Jhelum for Punjabi Mahomedans. Jullundur for Sikhs. Jullundur (Dharmsala from 15th April to 15th October) for Dogras. Ajmer for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Mahomedans. Delhi for Jats and Hindustani Mahomedans. Lucknow for Hindustani Hindus. Poona for Mahrattas and Dekhani Mahomedans.

(ii) Pension Pay Master, Madras, for Madrasis.

All applications from employers should include the particulars shown below, and should be addressed to the officers referred to at the places above mentioned:—

(1) Name of person or firm offering employment.
(2) Nature of, and place at which, employment is offered.
(3) Proposed pay and period for which employment is offered.
(4) Whether railway fare to place of employment will be paid or not.
(5) Whether return railway fare will be paid in case of pensioner being discharged for no fault of his own, or after a definite period of service.
(6) Class of men required, e.g., Sikh, Pathan, Dogras, etc.

E. W. S. K. MACONCHY, Colonel,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

Simla, the 23rd June, 1909.

28th

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING COLLEGE.
ESTABLISHED 1899.

CONTINUES to prepare Students of all classes for the London Chamber of Commerce, Corporate Accountants, Incorporated Secretaries and other Commercial Examinations of London, at terms to suit all pockets.

Success brilliant and unimpeached. Employments secured free of charge. Full particulars may be obtained from—

S. B. BILLIMORIA, F.P.I.A., &c.,
Public Accountant.

E. K. PALIA, (M.A., F.C.R.A., F.I.S.A., (London).

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

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Paid up Capital ..... ,, 17,55,000
Reserve Fund..... ,, 1,80,000

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00 000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 1,75,000

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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

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(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
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Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
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Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
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SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
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Interest allowed as 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amount to Rs 5 half-yearly.
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NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

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ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUS

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 6TH JULY, 1909.] [BOMBAY, 7TH JULY, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
Bank per cent. Consols... ...	84 5/8	1/16	
3 do. Rentes	97 3/4	1/4	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	88 5/8	3/8	
2½ do. Govt Securities....	82 13/16	3/16	
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 5/8		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/8		1/16
do. in New York ...	51 3/8		3/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·18		1/2
do. do. Berlin....	20·43		1/2
do. do. do. New York.	4·88	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 1/4		1/8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/8	un chgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2	un chgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 5/8	un chgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3/8	1/8	
do. 7-day Market Loans...	7/8	un chgd	

Amount paid into the Bank of England £125,000.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. uncbgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)—77s. 9d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet but steady.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL:—

Spots			Dull, Firm.
Futures			Quiet.
East Indian			Quiet.
Manchester —			Firmer.
Total Sales		5,000 bales.	
Sold on Speculation and for Export		550 "	
Imports		6,000 "	
Mid-Americans		6·68+35	
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...		9+1-4	

*1,900 called.

Future Delivery Prices:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·47	6·42	6·40	6·38
+06	+06	+06	+07
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·33	6·36	6·36	6·37	6·37
+08	+08	+08	+08	+08

New York:—

Receipts at U.S. Ports	10,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	20,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	13,000 "
Do to Continent	2,000 "
Spot Cotton—12·75+15	
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·29+18	Advanced on favorable cables and commission house buying.
Do. do. Dec. 12·36+22	

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—12 1-16+1-16
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·31+19
Do. do. Dec. 12·34+20
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	6
F. G. Broach	d.	5 31/32
Good Broach	d.	5 31/32
Fine Bhownagger	d.	5 31/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	5 31/32
Good Bhownagger	d.	5 31/32
Fine Oomras	d.	5 31/32
F. G. Omras	d.	5 31/32
Good Omras	d.	5 31/32
Good M. G. Oomras ...	d.	5 31/32
Fine M. G. Oomras ...	d.	5 31/32
Fine Bengals	d.	5
F. G. Bengals... ...	d.	4 31/32
Good Bengals... ...	d.	4 31/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d.	5 31/32
Good Khandeish	d.	5 31/32
F. G. Khandeish	d.	5 31/32

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi O. I. F.—43 1-8—June-July—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—44 1-2—July—Done—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 47 July-Aug.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 49 5-8—July-August—Hamburg—Done.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 46 5-8—July-August—Hamburg—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 5-8—1-8
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 6s. 6d.—Done.
Arrivals :—
"Umhlotí," "Locksley Hall."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [7TH JULY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
3 Bundles Sovs...	Rs. 16,455	Busreh.....	A. M. Meer.
Rupees.....	4,400		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 5th July, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	87	98,434
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	101	1,19,972

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent, " 1st July.
Bank of Bombay... 4 per cent. " 24th June.
Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. " 29th June.

Money :—
The Bank of Madras cash balance is Rs. 4 1-2 lacs up. No change is made in its official rate of interest which is 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
To-day being Council Bill day, there has been very little doing. Quotations are unchanged at 1s. 3 15-16d. for T.T. as well as Demand Bank Bills, and 1s. 4 1-16d. for credits 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	130 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	173 1-4

Government Paper :—
The market opened at 94 1-4 for the 2nd August settlement, rose to 94 3-8, but reacted to 94-5 at which there were several buyers at the close. Ready Paper was placed at a premium of 3-16 to 1-4 per cent. Business transacted to-day has been moderate in the extreme notwithstanding the fluctuations. The opening quotations in Calcutta were reported as 94 7-16 cash buyers, and 94 1-4 forward sellers.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...Rs. 94-8	Buyers.
1st Settlement ...	... " 94-5	

Bullion :—
Bar Silver in London declined 1-16d. yesterday, the closing rates being 23 5-8 for spot as well as forward delivery in two months. There were advices that a moderate business was done, that the selling orders were chiefly from China and that the market closed with a dull tendency. The quotation in America gave way 2-8 cent. at 51 3-8. Our local market opened at 60-3, ex-duty, for July settlement, improved to 60-5, but closes quiet at the opening price. The August settlement was quoted 3 annas higher. Ready Bars were sold at the rate ruling for July delivery. A moderate business is reported.

The following are Bar Gold rates :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	1	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	60	3	0a
Ditto 1st Settlement	60	3	0a
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	6	0a

a Quiet.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The advance in the American markets on re-opening has caused a firmer feeling here and prices are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher than our yesterday's closing quotations. The chief enquiry in New Crop has been for Bengals and Khandeish, November and December delivery, but sellers are chary of operating owing to the continued rise at Home. The market close firm as under.

Ready cotton is firm with an upward tendency and there was a good demand at Colaba by exporters and mills. The turn over is reported as 6,000 bales. Unsold stocks are now much reduced.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	276	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	267·2	" "
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	247	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Damanganam-Pulgaon	241·2	" "
Fine M. G. Khanganm-Akola ...	237·8	" "
Fine M. G. Amraoti	237·8	" "
Fine M. G. Muttia	227·8	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish... ...	221	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	227·8	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals	219	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal	227	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengal	240	Nov. "
F. G. H. G. Bengal	204 1/2	Jan. 1910

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Firm.
Estimated Sales	7,000 bales.
Total Imports	7,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·55	6·50	6·48	6·48
+08	+08	+08	+06
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·44	6·44	6·44	6·45	6·45
+08	+08	+09	+08	+09

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady and we quote as under :—

Ready	Rs.	8	8 0 B. T.
September ... — ...	"	9	0 6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
This market is also quiet but steady with little doing. We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7	4 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	"	7	14 0 "
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	"	7	12 6 "
Brown Delhi	"	7	14 6 R. T.

Poppyseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 10 6 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 23 0 0
July-August ... ... Rs. 6 12 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 24 8 0
Tone.—Steady.

Mowraseed :—
July-Aug. ... ... Rs. 6 2 0
Tone—Steady.

WHEAT :—
The market is easier and we quote as under :—

White Delhi	Rs.	6	6 0 R. T.
White Pessi 85 p. c. ...	"	6	9 0 "
Soft Red	"	42	8 0 "

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,465 C. D.
India	75 1-2 C. D
Indian Specie Bank	55 1-2 C.D.
Bank of Burmah...	108 X. D.

Mills :—

David	410
Manockji Petit	3,210
New Great Eastern	200

Presses :—

Indian Cotton	127 1-2
New Berar	520
New Mofussil	740
Vollart's United	575

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile & Co	136 C. D.
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary.	79
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	149
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	342 1-2
Bombay Steam Nav. Co. Preference	282 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,125
Marcks & Co.	125
Treacher and Co	515 X. D.

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	385
Tapti-Valley	432 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	2,886 bales.
Wheat	27,644 cwts.
Linseed	5,148 "
Rapeseed	2,287 "
Gingellyseed	59 "
Poppyseed...	1,267 "
Groundnuts	383 "
Castorseed	2,797 "
Rice	1,688 "
Myrabollams	1,091 "
Cottonseed...	4,277 "
Mowrassed...	7,475 "
Gram	879 "
Joowar	347 "
Maize	nil

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

We give below the figures of profit made by the Indian Specie Bank for the half-year ended 30th June :—

The Bank made a net profit of	Rs. 6,77,087-0-11
Including the balance brought forward from last year's account.	
The Directors recommend to appropriate the profits, as under :—	
In payment of an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, on Rs. 75,00 000... ...	Rs. 2,25,000-0- 0
Balance to be carried forward ...	Rs. 4,52,087-0-11
	Rs. 6,77,087-0-11

London Quotations.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by Special cablegram, dated London, 7th July :—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold...	£ 1	0s.	£0 5 0	£0 6 0
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£ 0	7s. 6d.	£0 5 9	£0 6 9
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£ 10	...	£0 9 3	£0 10 9
Champion Reefs...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 10 0	£0 11 3
Hosur Gold.....	£ 1	15s. 4d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£ 1	5s. 0d.	£ Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar Gold Mines.	£ 1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 3
Dharwar Reefs ...	£ 1	£1	£0 2 0	£0 3 6
G. F. Mysore ...	£ 1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 1 0
Glenrock, Ind.....	10s.	9s. 9d.	£ Nil	£ Nil
G. F. Dharwar ...	£ 1	£1	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
Hutti	£ 1	£1	£0 13 9	£0 16 3
Hyderabad Dec ...	£ 3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 3 9
Kempinkie New...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 5 0	£5 10 0
Mysore Reef Ord..	£ 1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore West	£ 1	19s.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Mysore Wynaad...	£ 1	19s.	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
N Anantapur			£0 7 0	£0 8 9
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 6 0	£1 8 0
Ooregum (Ord)...	10s.	10s.	£1 2 6	£1 4 9
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 11 3	£1 13 9
Burma Ruby Ma...	£ 1	12s.	£0 6 0	£0 7 0
Burma Oil(Ord)...			£4 17 6	£5 2 6
Sangli Mines Ld...	£ 1	1s.	£ Nil	£ Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£ 1	£1	£ Nil	£ Nil
New Shimoga.....		12s. 6d.	£ Nil	£0 12 6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

MILWARD BASON—June 27, at Naini Tal, the wife of Vernon Milward Bason, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

JARY—ELDER—At the Old Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. F. B. Hadow, John McLean to Florence Emily.

DEATH.

VENN-ELLIS—July 1, at Naini Tal, Elliott, the infant son of Captain and Mrs. S. G. Venn-Ellis, aged 4 days.

IN MEMORIAM.

In respectful memory of our late lamented friend and Master, WILLIAM ROWE MIDDLETON (late District Traffic Superintendent, and Major, G. I. P. R. Volunteers, Commanding "A" Company), who died at Bombay on the 8th July 1894, away from home and relations but among friends and admirers.
His memory will ever be revered and cherished by us.
Traffic Department, Concan District.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 2-28m., 5-7a; Low water, 8-10m., 9-24a.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Annual meeting, Bombay Branch Navy League, John Connon School, 6-30 p.m.
Rugby Football: Bombay Gymkhana vs. R.G.A., Cooperage, 6 p.m.
Annual meeting, Bombay Hunt, Gymkhana, 6-30 p.m.

Maxim: "Keep your temper, it is worth more to you than to anyone else."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, 10th, 0h. 28-1m. p. m. New Moon, 17th, 4h. 14-6m,. p.m.; First Quarter 25th, 5h. 15 3m. p. m.: in Perigee, 8th, 1-5h. a.m.; in Apogee, 23rd, 11-8h., a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, July 9.—P. and O. steamer "Himalaya," with the English mails of 25th June, due to arrive at 5 a.m. Harwood League Football: Commercial Gymkhana vs. Parel Gymkhana, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 7m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 3-27m., 5-54a.; Low water, 9-2m., 10-20a.
Saturday, July 10.—Laying of foundation stone of Bandmann Theatre, Junction of Queen's and Mathew Roads. Harwood League Football: Bombay Gymkhana vs. R. A., Cooperage. Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Islam Gymkhana, away. Sun rises, 6h. 8m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 4-33m., 4-46a.; Low water, 10-6m., 11-24a.
Sunday, July 11.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 8m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 5-46m., 5-44a. Low water, 11-24a.
Monday, July 12.—Harwood League Football: R. A. vs. Parel Gymkhana, Oval. Sun rises, 6h. 8m; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 7-6m., 6-48a; Low water, 0-27m., 0-51a.
Tuesday, July 13.—Harwood League Football: Rovers vs. The Gloucesters, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 8-21m., 7-52a.; Low water, 1-24m., 2-11a.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.—A meeting will be held this evening in the John Connon School at 6-30, Mr. Justice Heaton in the chair, for the purpose of resuscitating the Bombay Branch of the Navy League.

MILL FIRE.—A fire was discovered on Tuesday night, in the mule department of the Elphinstone Mill, at Elphinstone Road, and was put out by the Mill appliances. It is supposed to be due to friction in the roller bearing of the Mill. The damage is estimated at Rs. 10,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

STRING BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band-Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, and superscribed correspondence for China and Japan per s.s. 'Moyori Maru" will be closed at the General Post at 10 a.m. to-day (Thursday). Parcel mail for Japan closes at the new G. P. O. at 9 a.m. the same day.

THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.—At the meeting of the Standing Committee, held last evening under the presidency of Sir Sassoon David, sanction was given to two months' privilege leave being granted to Mr. R. P. Messani, the Municipal Secretary. It was resolved to make the acting arrangements next week.

MAHOMEDAN MEETING.—The President of the Anjuman Himayat Talim Angrezi writes to say that Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Moorghey, the head-priest of the Kokni Mahomedans of this city, has especially invited the Julai Mussulmans of Ripon Road (Madanpura) to discuss the educational matter in a public meeting to be held in Bhendi Bazaar, Bombay, on Sunday evening next. What this Association prays for in its memorial, submitted to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, is the imparting of English education concurrently with the vernaculars and the Koran. To put indigent Moslem boys in the way of acquiring a knowledge of English in early life is the sole object of the memorial. The Association has in no way discouraged the study of the Koran at the expense of that of English.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 29th June :—

Submitted Statement by the Secretary showing that the actual Revenue result of the year ended 31st March was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Gross Receipts under all heads ...	76,52,281	7	0
Expenditure chargeable to Revenue	68,46,543	4	4
"Gross" Surplus Rs.	8,05,738	2	8
Less rebate to the Trade "	7,24,996	9	11
"Net" Surplus Rs.	80,741	8	9

as against an estimated Net Surplus of Rs. 1,24,214 in the Original Estimates, and Rs. 65,264 in the Revised Estimates.

The Reserve Fund will amount to Rs. 56,25,569 after addition of the Net Surplus.

Resolution—Recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Pilotage Statement :—

—	For week ending 25th June 1909.	Total from 1st April to 25th June 1909	For week ending 25th June 1908.	Total from 1st April to 25th June 1908.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	20	285	17	281
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	20	290	27	277
Vessels transported	16	208	17	200
Vessels attended to	1	12	1	32
Vessels warped	1	9	...	5

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT:

APPELLATE SIDE.

PROBATE OF A WILL.

Before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.

KHUSHAL RAMA VERSUS MAWJI KALA AND ANOTHER.

For the applicant appellant: Mr. L. A. Shah.
For the opponent-respondents: The Hon'ble Mr. Khare with Mr. M. N. Mehta.

This was an appeal from the decision of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, District Judge of Surat. In this case, the applicant applied for probate of a will alleged to have been executed in his favour by one Prema. The circumstances of the case were that Prema died on the 19th of February 1906, and on the next day, the applicant passed a document to one Chunilal, a friend of Prema, to the effect that certain amounts, aggregating Rs. 410 which Prema wanted to give in charity, had not been mentioned in the will, and that Khushal would give them in charity. Shortly after Prema's death, the first opponent, who said he was Prema's brother complained to the Chief Constable that the applicant was dishonestly removing Prema's property from the latter's house. The applicant thereupon set up the will now in question and Chunilal and three of the attesting witnesses were examined by the Chief Constable. The District Superintendent of Police, on reading the Chief Constable's diary, was not satisfied with the conduct of his subordinate in taking up a case which was in no way cognizable by the Police. The Chief Constable was suspected of having taken a bribe from the applicant and was suspended. Thereupon, the District Superintendent of Police examined the attesting witnesses. The story told to the District Superintendent of Police was quite different from the story told to the District Judge in respect of the will. The story told to the District Judge was that the will was written by one Thakardas and executed and attested on the 16th February 1906, the date mentioned in the will. There were four attesting witnesses. The first two were said to have heard the will read before Prema signed it, and the latter two were said to have come a little later and the will was read out to them before they attested. After examining these witnesses, the District Judge came to the conclusion that the will was not proved and he therefore dismissed the application with costs. Against this decision, an appeal was admitted into the High Court and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, while disposing of the application, said that there would have been a great deal of force in the very careful argument which was addressed by Mr. Shah in support of this appeal, were it not for one difficulty, which arose from the way in which the Appellate Court was invited by the parties to consider the evidence in the case. The statements of the attesting witnesses made before the police appeared to have been put in apparently with the consent of both, at any rate without any objection by either side; some statements were made use of by the petitioner, and others were utilised for his purpose by the opponent. And what the District Judge was invited to do was to have an opportunity of judging the recorded testimony by the light of the statements made before the police by the same witness. That being so, it was entirely a question of the appreciation of evidence, in which the Judge who had seen and heard the witness would have considerable advantage. In conclusion His Lordship said:—I think, therefore, that the case is one entirely depending upon appreciation of the oral evidence in the case and therefore unless we are satisfied that the Judge was clearly wrong, we ought to confirm his decree."

The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice DAVER presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE DAYAGHAND BHOGALCHUND.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. Counsel stated that this was the first application for an extension.

Mr. Manker, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., on behalf of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Messrs. Owen and Okell, and Messrs. J. B. Petit and Co., creditors for Rs. 36,000, opposed the application. Counsel said that the account books had been examined, and it was found that the insolvent had been carrying on business in the name of his son-in-law, a seed merchant, even after his insolvency.

Insolvent is a yarn-dealer. His schedule amounts to Rs. 38,998 debt and assets Rs. 7,024.

In refusing the order, the Judge remarked, that the opposing creditors had made serious charges against the insolvent in connection with this application. The only reply the insolvent had made, convinced His Lordship of the truth of those charges. It was the practice of the Court, he was informed, to extend interim orders in favour of insolvents, the hearing of whose case was approaching. His Lordship knew of no such practice. It would be a gross abuse of the indulgence of the Court if interim orders were extended to people of the insolvent's stamp. He refused the application, but gave leave to the insolvent to amend the schedule and serve notices. It was possible the insolvent might have an answer to make to those charges, but he had not made any now.

RE ABDUL SAKUR.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for further time to file the schedule. His Lordship granted a fortnight's time.

RE AMRATLAL GULABCHAND.

Mr. F. B. Motiwalla, for a creditor, applied that the matter be allowed to stand over, as his client was ill. Counsel, in support of his application, produced a medical certificate.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, had no objection to the matter being allowed to stand over. He also produced a medical certificate showing that his client was ill.

His Lordship remarked that the certificates were not worth the paper they were written upon. His Lordship refused the application, and told Mr. Kapadia to direct his client to be present in Court when the case was called on.

RE MUSSA HASSUM.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. Counsel said, that on the last occasion when the matter was called on, the insolvent was ill at Mahableshwar and unable to attend the Court. There was now no opposition.

The Judge: Has the insolvent settled with that creditor?

Mr. Kapadia said that the creditor was not present this time to oppose the application.

His Lordship enquired whether this was the case in which there was some dispute about handing over certain law books.

Mr. Kapadia replied in the affirmative.

His Lordship, looking at the papers, said that the petition was filed in November last and since then the insolvent had done nothing. The application was refused.

Mr. Kapadia next applied for leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule. This application was granted.

RE VASUDEO GANPATRAM.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE LILLADHUR MOHANJI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for a creditor, Mr. P. S. Pochaji, applied for a rule nisi, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not at once proceed with the matter of his insolvency or why his petition should not be dismissed.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, said that his client was ready to proceed and would serve notices within a week.

Mr. Kapadia said that he would in that case withdraw his application, but that his costs should be provided for. The insolvent had done nothing for the last thirteen months, and but for the action of the creditor, he would have slept over the matter for some months more.

His Lordship ordered the insolvent to serve notices to his creditors within a week, and directed the Official Assignee to pay the creditor Rs. 60 for his costs out of the assets in his hands.

RE VAGUMAL KHATUMAL.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of his interim order.

RE DHONDU BENDU.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained three months' interim order. Counsel said that the insolvent had lodged all his books of accounts with the Official Assignee.

RE JUSUB IBRAHIM.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE. J. P. PARRY AND G. SMITH.

Mr. Rustom Wadia appeared for the insolvents whose debts were laid down at Rs. 1,75,590. The insolvents were drapers; the first one was stated to be unemployed; while the second was a manager of business in the employ of the National Bank of India, who were the mortgagees of the stock-in-trade and furniture, and who took possession of them on 6th January last.

Counsel applied for a postponment for two months, and in doing so he read a letter from Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Manekial, Solicitors to Mr. Chitnis, an opposing creditor and an Attorney of the High Court, consenting to a postponement. Counsel said he made this application on the ground, that while the Police Court, it would be prejudicial for him to disclose his line of defence in the course of the hearing of the insolvency proceedings. The adjournment was also wanted for serving notice to a creditor in Madras, and for amending the schedule. If the proceedings were ordered to be conducted in these circumstances, they would not be with full materials; and besides, would be tantamount to putting his client into the witness-box and compelling him, in a sort of way, to disclose his defence. Counsel added that he had hopes of satisfying Mr. Chitnis, that there was no cheating in the case; and probably, no more would be heard of the matter again.

Three weeks' adjournment was granted after some discussion.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges :—Ibrahim Hussum Memon; Francis Coutts; Jamsetji Rustomji; Manmohundas Narandas Mehta; Sumar Beg Mahomed Memon; Naran Bhugwandas Jadia; Vinayek Janardhan Marathi; Tajudin Shumsoodin; and Luxmon Ganesh Raje.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magstrate.

ALLEGED THEFT AT POONA.

Inspector Spiers charged Abdul Rehim with theft of Rs. 15 belonging to Mrs. Lily Mansell, residing at East Street, Poona. The case for the prosecution was that the accused, who was in the employ of the complainant, stole the money from the latter's house and absconded to Bombay. Some days after the complainant, who happened to come to to Bombay, saw the accused at the Victoria Terminus station and had him arrested. His Worship ordered the accused to be sent to Poona to take his trial there.

HIS SIXTH CONVICTION.

One Gowrishanker Lakhmidas was charged with attempted theft. It appeared from the evidence that one Mahomed Reza was entering a train at the Church Gate station on Tuesday, when the accused put his hand into his pocket and tried to remove a note-book from it. The complainant felt a jerk, turned round, caught the accused and handed him over to the police. The accused pleaded not guilty. He was convicted, and as he had five previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, out of which two months were to be solitary confinement.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

DISHONEST SERVANT.

Inspector DeBurgh charged Dowlatram Ooderam, a Hindu, with stealing currency notes and cash to the extent of Rs. 580, the property of Purshotam Behchordas, his master.

The complaint was that the accused was employed as a cook by Purshotam, a commission agent, having his place of business in Kolsa Moholla. The accused was left in charge of the house on the 29th ultimo during the complainant's absence. When the latter returned home he did not see the accused. He examined his things and discovered the theft. A report was made to the police and the accused was arrested on Tuesday.

He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. P. B. Jijibhoy (Chairman) James MacDonald and Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of 12 cases, some of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

GIRGAON.

Before Messrs. Frank Anderson (Chairman). and S. A. Nathan.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships disposed of 39 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. A. J. Agabeg (Chairman) and H. M. Cama.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, including some against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

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INSTANT RELIEF.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

For Consent Decree.

260-09 Unwalla and P Purbhashanker Juggonath vs Mulshanker Khusal and others, Captain and V.
976-07 Raghanaya B and N, Bai Dada widow vs Dulabh Amersey, Chitnis M and M
949-08 Smetham B and Co Krishna Shamkrishna vs Radhabai widow, Chitnis M and M. Part heard.
41-09 Wadia G and Co, The Sassoon Spg. and Wg. Co, Ld vs Wadilal Hurgowan, Captain and V.

Testamentary Suits.

6-1900 Hiralal M and J, Gordhandas Soondersdas vs Ramcooverbai and others, Daphtary F and D
22-1908 Hiralal M and J, Gangabai and others vs Ramcooverbai and others, Daphtary F and D

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

44-08 Mulla and M Minocher Jal the firm vs Rama Yedoo Patel and another M B Chothia.
393-07 Unwalla and P Dinshawji Bhicaji Khan and Co, a firm, vs S B Fraser and Co, a partnership firm Thakordas and Co.
981-07 C P D Cunha Haroon Haji Vahedina and others vs Haji Adam Haji Osman Noorani and another Payne and Co.
322-08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros, a firm and another vs Lalbhoy Mohunlal and others Tyabji D and Co Edgelow G W and Co. Part heard.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Birkhall, 2,931 tons, Captain H Jones, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Suez in ballast. During the voyage she experienced boisterous sea.

The steamer Havraise, 3,549 tons, Captain V Jacob arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and 3 cabin and 14 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Damra, 762 tons, Captain H Manley, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Mayori Maru, 2,736 tons, Captain J C Richards, will sail to-day for Kobe &c., with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain Wellsxon, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c., with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A.J. Marsack....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge...Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Hidalgo	2761	...Boxhall	...Hullvia	...Karachi	....8-7 J Finlay & Co
C & R Clan Urquhart	3797	Sommerfell		...Dunkirk	15-7 J Finlay & Co
D & E City of Karachi	3563	..K'chi		...	13-7 K N & Co
H Elba		...Capt Cacace		...Italian Man-of-War	Repairing
K Shah Ameer	1922	...Pigot		...Mauritius via Karachi	10-7 B & H S N Co
L Linga	951	...Cuthush	...Karachi	.....	16 7 ...M M & Co
M Salsette	2391	...Lewellin	.....	Aden	10-7 P & O Co
N Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	...Jeddah	...	13-7 B & P S N Co
O Barbara	2444	...Vass	.....	Antwerp	....10-7 W & A Graham & Co
P Wildenfels	3552	Denber	.....	Karachi	.....10-7 W & A G & Co
Q Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	Repairing	...Bo S N Co Ld	Offside G
Nasori	912	...LeMeiure	...P Gulf	...12-7 B & P S N Co	H W P D
Netravati	699	Cassum	.....Karachi	9-7 B S N Co Ld	
Satranji	547	Esmail	...Repairing	...B S N Co Ld	

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Circassia	4315	Osborne	.....L'pool	.....	14-7 W & A Graham & Co
3 D'Baldinno	2684	Maganzini	..Genoa	...15-7	F & R S N Co
4 Bwarka	759	,,Moxon	...Busreh	...8-7	M M & Co
5 Dunster	3016	Rutter	Dunkirk &c	10-7	K Nixon & Co
6 Mayori Maru	2736	Richardson	Kobe	8-7	N Y Kaisha
8 Goalpara	1369	...Davidson	Busreh	12-7	M M & Co
9 Colaba	3899	Robertson	...Antwerp	12-7	M M & Co
13 Caledonia	3529	Powell	...S'ghai	21-7	...P & O Co
14 Damra	762	Manley	.....K'chi	...9-7	M M & Co
15 Nerbudda	1961	Cross	...Rangoon	10-7	M M & Co
16 Ben Vrackie	2535	Hunter	.....Hull	.....	10-7 W & A Graham & Co

M W D D

Sofala	3436	Babb	.....Java	.....	9-7 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
6	Birkhall s	Jones	Suez, June 21
7	Havraise s	Jacob	Mauritius, June 26
	Dumra s	Manley	Karachi, July 5

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Delhi s	Gordon	Shanghai, &c
	Mohammadi s	Gore	Zanzibar, &c
	Diego Suarez s	Duron	Genoa, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Wednesday:—

Steamer Mayori Maru, Richards for Kobe.
,, Dwarka, Moxon for Persian Gulf &c.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—

Steamer D. Balduino, for Genoa &c.
,, Salazie, for Marseilles.
,, Himalaya, for London.
,, To arrive.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Gouverneur, left Mombasa for Bombay on the 7th instant night.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 7th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—11 bales cotton, V Kallianji; 1,000 cwts myrabellams, G Madhowji and Co; 80 bales wool, R Rugoonathdass; 18 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 220 bales wool, R Kampratap; 50 bales wool, L Hurbheram; 5 bales silk-waste and kakoon, K Nixon and Co; 62 1-2 cwts old rubber, C Macdonald and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hidalgo s—30 bales cotton-waste, H Bhejnath and Co
Deo Balduino s—800 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Urquhart s—591 cwts poppyseed, and 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Dunster s—2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—100 bales hemp, H Govindji; 100 cwts dillseed, and 100 cwts nigerseed, J Lukhmidas; 7,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 8,000 cwts mussoor, 6,000 cwts cottonseed, and 5,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—291 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—2,057 cwts myrabollams, A Vurzlal; 1,600 cwts castorseed, and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, J Fachiri; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co; 190 bales sowri cotton, and 100 bales cottonfly W Wolf and Sons; 14,000 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed, N Lalloobhoy; 440 bales cotton, and 200 bales hemp, A Moritz and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts mowrasseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Barbara s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 60 bales cotton-waste, T Damji; 2,000 cwts wheat L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Waldenfels s—25 bales cotton and 100 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 2,250 cwts myrabollams, W Becher; 390 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co; 175 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 580 cwts myrabollams, P Jethabhoy.

FOR BREMEN.

Waldenfels s—271 bales hemp, G Madhavji and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Deo Balduino s—15 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 350 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Deo Balduino s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros; 2,592 cwts linseed and 1,500 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 500 cwts castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANCONIA.

Deo Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co

FOR BALTIMORE.

Deo Balduino s—301 cwts sandalwood, Volkart Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Deo Balduino s—4,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 10,220 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—2,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—61 casks salted skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mayori Maru s—40 cwts sandlewood, T. Canjee I 1-2 cwts ivory, K. N. Meanee and Co; 100 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mayori Maru s—31 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.
Caledonia s—300 bales twist, C. Bhowanidas.

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a Meeting to be held shortly the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to the various University Examinerships for the current year when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Registrar not later than FRIDAY, the 23rd July, 1909.

Forms of application for, and particulars in regard to, the Examinerships may be obtained from the Office of the Registrar.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

University Office,
Bombay, 3rd July, 1909.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1909.

INDIA AND THE BRITISH NAVY.

MR. JUSTICE HEATON is expected to preside this evening over a meeting to be held in the John Connon School in connection with the Bombay Branch of the Navy League. A branch has been in existence for some time, but of recent years it has been dormant. It is hoped that the effect of this evening's meeting will be to resuscitate the Branch and to create a wider interest in this country in the British Navy, towards the cost of which, by the way, India does not pay a fair share. However it is not proposed to discuss that point nor will it be suggested that India shall follow the example of other parts of the Empire and present a "Dreadnought" to the Admiralty. What is hoped for is that India shall be led to take an active interest in the operations of the Navy League, whose object is to assist Government in maintaining the British Navy in a state of efficiency, so as to ensure our supremacy at sea. The necessity for doing everything we possibly can in this direction has been forcibly brought home to us during the present year by the agitation which has been going on in England, as the result of the discovery that our neighbours have been more energetic than we have, and that the maintenance of the "two-Power Standard, plus ten per cent." has been seriously threatened. It is no exaggeration to say that the recent debates on the Naval Estimates in Parliament and numerous speeches elsewhere, produced a profound sensation throughout England, and that the feeling of security regarding our naval superiority possessed by the majority of the public has yielded place to very grave anxiety. The dominant fact, emphasised by Mr. Balfour and practically supported by the Prime Minister and the First Lord of the Admiralty, is that German ship-building at the present moment is considerably in advance of the German programme, this extra ship-building having been carried out by work at the highest pressure. According to our information, work in certain German dockyards and factories has been proceeding night and day; and this has been rendered possible by subsidies which have in some cases amounted to the payment by the German Government of 25 per cent. more than the original estimate for the work thus facilitated. These facts apparently were only discovered by the Admiralty during the closing months of 1908, and we can well imagine their surprise when they found that not only had the German rate of shipbuilding been accelerated to a pitch hitherto deemed impossible, but that everything had been prepared for the construction of four large armoured ships of this year's programme and their completion for sea within a period of two years from their being laid down. Mr. Balfour, in a most pessimistic speech, pointed out that on the assumption that the building of a ship of the "Dreadnought" type takes two years, England will possess in December, 1910, ten ships of this type, and ten only, whereas the Germans on the same date will, judging by their present rate of progress, possess thirteen. In the beginning of April, 1911, the Germans will still have thirteen, while England will have increased her number to twelve, and this superiority of the German fleet by one ship will last until July, 1911, when according to the existing programmes and the new information now vouchsafed to the Admiralty, the Germans will possess seventeen as against England's fourteen.

It is not surprising that a statement of this nature by the Leader of the Opposition, who described the general situation as both novel and dangerous, should have aroused very great excitement. The disquietude felt by every one of us, who has been educated in the principle that England should invariably have the lead in ship-building over any other country if she is to maintain her naval and commercial supremacy, was reflected in the House of Commons itself, where the excitement displayed by members has, according to the Press, only been paralleled during a ministerial crisis. The Prime Minister and Mr. McKenna endeavoured to allay apprehension by the production of evidence tending to show that the extreme forecasts of German naval progress were unduly pessimistic, but they at the same time acquiesced completely in Mr. Balfour's opinion that England is faced at this moment by a most anxious problem. The question of England's ship-building and of her superiority over other sea-Powers, in particular, Germany, is the burning question of the hour. It is unquestionable that the general public will insist upon the Government carrying out a programme calculated to remove the apprehension of England's inferiority which has arisen out of the present condition of affairs, and they will not be content with Mr. Asquith's distinctly unsatisfactory reply to the question whether four additional "Dreadnoughts" are in fact to be laid down this year or not. His reply was tantamount to this, that he could not forecast whether the whole of these ships were about to be commenced during the current year; but that if the Germans should hereafter be discovered to be accelerating construction, or, in other words, should have actually established their superiority, then Government would take measures to recover the lost superiority of fighting strength. The *Times*, commenting upon the course of the debate, remarked very aptly that "while the Germans are acting, Mr. Asquith will be armed with the power to act; and after they have acted he is quite prepared to begin to follow their example. This is playing fast and loose with the country. The margin is a narrow one at best, and even that narrow margin is not made secure. Instead of providing fully for our safety the Government makes its proceedings depend upon the actions of another Power, that shrouds its operations under a veil of secrecy which the Admiralty cannot penetrate until it is faced with accomplished facts."

We cannot evade a suspicion that the Government, though quite as fully alive to the dangers of the present situation as the Opposition, is reposing far too much reliance upon the declarations of intention of another Power. A century ago, as one member of the House pointed out, Grattan told the House of Commons, that if the security of one country depended upon the honour of another, the latter may have much honour, but the former has no security; and this dictum appears to apply very closely to the policy at present enunciated by the Government. Moreover, as Mr. Austen Chamberlain remarked, the ship-building programme laid down by the responsible heads of the Government, contemplated an extremely narrow margin of safety and made no allowance whatever for the possibility of that margin being lost in consequence of strikes or accidents. Unquestionably the possession of vessels of the "Dreadnought" class is the modern test of fighting-strength, and unless some very decided action is at once taken by Government, it is quite certain that within a comparatively brief period England will be in a position of inferiority in ships of the first line. It is almost inconceivable that the acceleration of the German naval programme last year should not have been foreseen, and the caustic strictures which have been passed in more than quarter upon the Intelligence Department of the Admiralty, seem *prima facie* to be justified. Further the public is distinctly annoyed at finding that although this grave condition of affairs was known to Government last November when Parliament was sitting, no steps were taken to apprise the House of Commons at that date of the discovery. Yet, in spite of this deplorable silence for four months Government do not even now evince any serious determination to make up for lost time and ensure the maintenance of England's supremacy by the laying down of new ships. The Secretary to the Admiralty, it is true, stated that by the end of 1912 the country would, under the Government programme, possess sixteen vessels of the class mentioned against thirteen, as laid down in the German naval programme; but after the disclosures already made no one can accept it as a probable fact that Germany will not lay down new ships this year and will not further accelerate her programme. It is now perfectly clear that, if she so desires, Germany has the power and possesses the facilities for laying down four ships this year in addition to the eight laid down last year; and in the event of her doing so, she would, by the close of 1912, possess seventeen "Dreadnoughts" against England's sixteen. The situation is fraught with grave anxiety and it is perfectly certain that the country will insist upon the maintenance of England's naval supremacy. In spite of Mr. Asquith's attempts to minimise the danger, it is quite obvious that he shares with others the anxiety which Germany's achievements have aroused, and the general tenour of his speeches may be taken as indicating a determination not to permit Germany under any circumstances to possess more ships of the "Dreadnought" class than England. It is perfectly certain that if that determination is not upheld and acted upon, if, in other words, England's ship-building programme is not so arranged as to ensure the permanency of her naval supremacy under all circumstances, pressure must be brought to bear and it is the aim of the Navy League to strengthen the hands of Government when it resolves to make more active progress. It is the German Navy League which is responsible for the recent progress of our rival.

HUMOURS OF PORTO RICAN POLITICS.

To find passive resistance in a really advanced stage of development, one must go to Porto Rico. There the puny efforts of Dr. Clifford and the other inventors of this famous political weapon have been completely eclipsed. The Porto Ricans, who are chiefly negroes, came under American dominion after the war between Spain and the United States, and having had a taste of the sweets of autonomous government, they are annoyed with the States because they are not allowed more than would be good for them. Consequently there has been constant friction between the Upper and Lower Legislative Chambers. The former, it should be explained, is entirely nominative, while the latter is entirely elective. Recently, the Lower Assembly wanted to add certain provisions to the Finance Bill, but the Upper House refused. So the Assembly, became passive resisters in a body and assumed a pose of masterly inactivity. They said we will simply sit still, we will not vote at all and you cannot pass your bill without us. This was unfortunately true. The Government obviously could not continue without any money so the case was referred to President Taft. It sounds very much like the work of a W. S. Gilbert, and President Taft's advice to Congress does not make it seem less so. He suggests that an Act be passed, providing that if in any year the Assembly adjourns without passing the Budget, Government shall use all over again the Budget of the year before. Congress is now furiously debating this proposal. It appears likely that they will adopt it as a temporary measure, and then have a thorough enquiry into the methods of Porto Rican Government. The Porto Ricans complain that the Americans, despise them as an inferior race, and will never give way in the smallest degree to their views. The Americans, on the other hand say that 90 per cent. of them are illiterate and are in the hands of native agitators. Anyhow the hanging-up of the Budget by the Lower Assembly hardly suggests that any larger grant of autonomy would be a safe experiment in Porto Rico. It does not strike one as a statesman-like action.

COMING ELECTIONS.

The *Daily News* cannot expect to be taken seriously in saying that the Government is courting popular opinion on the Budget by forcing an election in the High Peak Division. There have been so many bye-elections which have given the country's opinion of the Government, including the first of the series, Mid-Devon, in all of which cases we have been told that the verdict was unimportant, that even if all the four coming elections go against the Government, we shall not expect to see them disturbed from their supreme belief in the state *j'y suis, j'y reste*. No doubt the readers of the *Daily News* will be duly impressed with the magnanimity of the Government in seeking an election in a Unionist stronghold and, equally, no doubt, the *Daily News* will ignore the fact that High Peak is as rightly classed as a Unionist Division as the Bouverie Street journal could be called an organ of that Party. In 1892 the Unionist candidate had a majority of 366, in 1895 this was increased to 507, but in 1900 there was a reversal to a Liberal majority for Mr. Partington of 159, which was increased in 1906 to 796. Thus taking the results of the last four elections there has been an actual Liberal majority of 82, which is so insignificant as to lead to the idea that political parties are fairly equally balanced. The idea of course is excellent. To the *Daily News* the result will either be a splendid victory for the Liberals or an insignificant defeat; they win both ways. Of the other elections all three may be expected to return Liberal candidates unless indeed the new liquor taxes have annoyed the canny Scot in Dumfries. In the Cleveland Division of Yorkshire the Liberal majority increased from 1,428 to 2,036 and at the last election there was no contest, while in Mid-Derby the late Sir James Jacoby steadily climbed the ladder with majorities of 575, 1,229 and 3,590 respectively in the last three elections, in the last of which the Liberal majority was greater than the Unionist vote. Whatever may be the results, however, keen fights are sure to be the order of the day and surprises are not impossible.

MR. NEWLANDS, the Telegraph Expert, has arrived at Simla.

At the Midnapur inquiry on Tuesday, Santosh Das was cross-examined and Surendra Mookerjee and Ashudas examined.

MR. SCOTT, Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy, proceeds by this week's mail, on three months' leave Home.

THE first meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council at Simla will be held on Friday the 30th July, 1909, when the Factories and the Electricity Bills will be introduced.

REWARDS aggregating some Rs. 2,600 are now being offered by the Central Provinces Government for the destruction of tigers—believed to be man-eaters—in the Raipur, Bilaspur and Balaghat Districts.

A RAWALPINDI telegram states that the departee, Satyendra Nath Bose, has gained 28lbs. in weight since his arrival in that station where he is confined.

MR. B. C. ALLEN, who was shot at Goalundo railway station in the cold weather of 1907-8, returns to duty in the autumn. It is feared that his wound has caused some permanent injury, though his general health is good.

THE despatch containing the Government of India's final recommendations to the Secretary of State on the subject of the proposals of the Bengal North-Western Railway for taking over the Eastern Bengal State Railway goes home by this week's mail. The conclusion arrived at is understood to be definitely against the acceptance of the Bengal North-West Railway's scheme, which has been condemned unanimously by the commercial community of Calcutta.

THIEVES have broken into St. Michael's Church, Elms-road, Chiswick, and removed nearly all the portable property they could lay hands on. They obtained entrance by forcing the vestry window, and after drinking all the sacramental wine, ransacked a cupboard. Nearly all the altar linen was taken away, as well as a number of collection plates. Shortly after the robbery was discovered the stolen goods were found hidden in some bushes on a piece of vacant land adjoining the church. Nothing was missing except a pocket-book, which was of no value.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JUNE 18.

ACCORDING to the political attitude of the various units concerned, the importance of the meeting between the German Emperor and the Tsar in Finnish waters has been differently viewed in Europe. Whereas, on the one hand it is regarded as a political event of the first magnitude, on the other, it is looked on as of no particular importance.

Truth lies midway between the two. It is quite sure that those concerned in the meeting can neither desire nor achieve a change of attitude in the friendships and alliances, existing between the separate groups of the European Powers. Were ententes and alliances to be altered or dissolved by the occasional meetings of rulers, they would be subject to a continual change, since interviews of this kind are of common occurrence. For example, during the first half of the current year the German Emperor has come into contact with the rulers of Great Britain, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Russia; the Tsar, in addition to his meeting with the German Emperor, will have an interview with the rulers of Great Britain and France, possibly also with the King of Italy; King Edward has already met the King of Italy and the German Emperor, and will shortly receive the visit of the Tsar, doubtless he will also have still further meetings with the Heads of States before the year is out. Were such meetings intended to continually change existing alliances and friendships, the European constellation would be as variegated as a kaleidoscope.

On the other hand, it would be a mistake to regard the coming meeting in the North as entirely without political importance. When the Tsar expressed a wish to meet the Kaiser in Finnish waters, he had no desire of giving up either the alliance with France or the entente with England, but he was desirous of once more bringing about those good relations with Germany, which have existed, with but few breaks, for many centuries between Russia and its Western neighbour. With this end in view, a meeting of the two rulers, accompanied by their leading statesmen, offered the most suitable opportunity for both Empires. Consequently, both monarchs wished the German Imperial Chancellor to be present at the meeting, and nothing short of the extraordinarily tangled state of the present parliamentary situation in Germany would have hindered Prince Bulow from acceding to this wish.

Russia is desirous of once more drawing nearer to Germany from political, economic, and financial reasons. The export of its raw products to Germany is of the greatest importance to Russia; of equal consequence is the favourable attidude of the German money market, and above all the maintenance of peace between the two countries is of the utmost importance to Russia. Such desires of expansion as she may still have can only possibly by directed towards the East and South, the West offers no possibilities for Russia of this kind. Russia would gain nothing were she as the result of a war, to obtain a portion of the provinces of East and West Prussia, or Posen.

If a war of conquest with Germany would be senseless matter for Russia, even when at the height of her power, so much the more would such a war be absolute madness at the present moment, when the Russian Empire is still far from healed of the wounds inflicted on her in the war against Japan. The present fighting strength of the Russian Navy is zero; the Army is still in the melting pot, and there is no possibility of it being in a position to measure strength with that of Germany for many years to come. The chief point is that Russia dare not venture on a war with such a powerful neighbour as Germany, for the reason that the first disastrous encounters would give the signal for a general revolution. The Russian middle classes, more especially those occupied in commerce and agriculture, have every reason to dread a repetition of the revolutionary periods of 1904-5.

A war with Russia would be equally undesirable for Germany. If it be true that high Russian officers are seriously looking forward to a German invasion for this summer, these gentlemen must be in a similar frame of mind to those Russian "sea heros," who, in the November of 1904, took English fishing boats for Japanese torpedo boats. We, in Germany are fully convinced that we could gain nothing by a war with Russia, neither territory nor money. Germany has not the slightest desire to add to the number of its Slavonic subjects, by annexing Russian territory. We should only go to war with Russia if we were absolutely obliged to do so. As, however, Russia has no intention of forcing us into such a war, but, on the contrary, is about to offer us the hand of friendship, through the person of its ruler, there is nothing to prevent either the German Emperor or the German people from grasping it without reserve.

EXPLOITATION OF WATER FORCES.

The economic importance of the new European generating-stations driven by water-power, was sketched in bold strokes at the seventeeth annual meeting of the Society of German Electrical Engineers, which took place at Cologne on the 3rd June. Mr. Th. Koehn, the author of a recently-issued handbook on this subject, was the speaker. The data set before the audience revealed the astonishing fact, that those European countries, which are most favourably situated by reason of their coal supplies, are precisely those which have, comparatively speaking, the least considerable water power in their service. The rivers of Great Britain supply only 23·1, and those of Germany only 24·5 h.-p. per thousand of the population. In a far more fovourable position are Austria-Hungary, France, and Italy, with 138, 150, and 169 h.-p, respectively, per thousand of the population. Third in progressive order comes Switzerland, with 454 1-2 h.-p. per thousand inhabitants. Far higher stands Sweden, with 1,290 h.-p., whilst Norway heads the list with 3,409 h.-p. per thousand inhabitants. Switzerland shows, comparatively, the greatest progress in the exploitation of its available water forces; owing to the steep fall of the mountain streams of this country, one-third of the available water-power has been harnessed, and at no very considerable expense. So far Germany has only succeeded in employing one-fifth of the water-power placed at its disposal by nature; France has applied one-ninth, and Italy only one-eleventh of this feree. The day when Norway will make full use of the power thus placed at its disposal seems far distant.

The first work of the engineer is to equalise the supply of water in such a manner as to be able to restrain the flow of water after seasons of heavy rain, and to able to supply the volume required for navigation and irrigation in times of drought, at the same time finding the water necessary for industrial purposes. Outside of Europe, agricultural purposes alone must be borne in mind in the construction of weirs, reservoirs and dams. This still holds good for the great modern barrage works of the English in Egypt and India, the Frenchein Algiers, the Germans in South-West Afria, as also for the somewhat older constructions of this kind executed by the Spaniards in the arid Iberian Peninsula, and by the Americans in the United States. Mr. O. Intze, the enthusiastic engineer, would hardly have succeeded in constructing 19 dams of this kind, including the celebrated Urfttal Barrage, within the comparatively short period 1889-1903, had there been no practical use to which the force thus obtained could be applied. The turbine is the only means by which water-power can at present be adapted for electrical purposes. The two best known kinds of turbines are the invention of American engineers and are called the Francis-Turbine and the Pelton Wheel. The art, however, of adapting turbines to special local conditions has been perfected in Europe, and even the turbines used for harnessing the waters of the Niagara Falls were supplied by German and Swiss firms, or at least planned by them. A still further progress has been made in the reconstruction of the water-power station at Laufenburg on the Rhine, where, in place of the former vertical turbines, horizontal ones have been called for, which are to have 5,000 h.-p. each. the former maximum having only been 3,000 h.-p. The firms of J. M. Voith of Heidenheim and Escher, and Wyss and Co. of Zurich have already turned out turbines for Norway with 14,500 h.-p. Added to this, the electrical installation of the power stations has. in course of time and as a result of experience, become better adapted to the purpose required.

Great progress has been made, too, in conveying water-power to great distances, since the celebrated experiment made at the Electrical Exhibition in Frankfort in 1891. At that time great comment was caused by the fact that the water-power of the Rhine could be tapped at Lauffen, and be made use of at the Exhibition, a distance of 175 kilometers. The latest project is a water-power station at Genissiat on the Rhone, which is to be partly used to supply Paris, situated at a distance of 450 kilometers, with its electricity. This would far surpass the distance covered by the great American installations.

As yet it is impossible to form an idea as to the extent of the industrial development to be brought about, in the course of the present century, in the "white coal" by means of a judicious application of water-power. So far we are only in possession of reliable estimates as to the water-power available for eight European lands. Japan, too, as is shown by the large number of orders on hand, both in Germany and Switzerland, for turbines and water-power installation, is busily at work utilising its hydraulic forces, which are plentiful, and equally distributed over the entire country. When the cutting of the Suez Canal was completed in 1891, no other aim was in view than the irrigation of the rice fields and the facilitation of navigation. It was not till later that the fall, was utilised for electric purposes. The industrial development of the country, which followed immediately on the close of the Russo-Japanese War, show us what a part water-driven electric power is to play in the future of the latter country.

The authorities have recently taken the matter of utilising water-power into their own hands in some of the European countries, or at least have secured for themselves the right to do so. The town of Zurich is building a great installation on the Albula, industrial Milan is planning a similar undertaking in Veltlin. In Bavaria, a Bill has been introduced by which the water-power of the country is to become a State monopoly. The progress hitherto attained is, however, chiefly owing to the initiative of far-seeing private enterprise. The time has not yet come to forbid or limit such enterprise.

L. ASCH.

THE EFFICIENCY OF THE MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

LT.-COL. M. A. T. COLLIE has given notice, dated the 30th June, that at the next monthly meeting he will move—That a Committee named below be appointed to report after consultation with the Commissioner on the desirability of appointing a special officer to enquire into the working of the various Municipal departments with a view to securing greater efficiency and economy compatible with efficiency: (1) The President, (2) The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K. C. I. E., (3) Sir Sassoon David, (4) The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C. I. E., (5) Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, (6) Mr. Joseph Baptista, (7) Lt.-Col. M. A. T. Collie.

That a Committee composed of the same Councillors as are named in the foregoing notice of motion be appointed to report, after consultation with the Commissioner, on the desirability of providing motor cars to the heads of Departments with a view to securing greater personal supervision of the working of their departments.

That a Committee composed of the following Councillors be appointed to enquire into and report, after consultation with the Commissioner, on the need for providing additional open spaces for the City of Bombay, and in the event of such additional spaces being considered desirable to submit recommendations as to their location and acquisition:—

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E.; 2. The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey; 3 Sir Sassoon David; 4. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.; 5. The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C. I. E.; 6. Mr. G. W. Hatch; 7. Mr. J. P. Orr; 8. Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 9. Mr. Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney; 10. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne; 11. Mr. A. M. Tod; 12. Mr. Joseph Baptista; 13. Lt.-Col. M. A. T. Collie.

To preserve the amenities of Richmond Park, the course of the University Boat race, and East Sheen and Palewell Commons, the Barnes Urban Council has passed provisional by-laws, prohibiting further advertisement hoardings, and giving five years' grace to those already existing.

A TELEGRAM from Raleigh, West Virginia, states that a number of Italian labourers, who had been drinking beer at a local public-house, were taken ill. An examination showed that all were suffering from the effects of poison, and an investigation of the barrel revealed the presence of a dead rattlesnake. Eight of the men subsequently died in great agony. The others are likely to recover.

MUCH indignation has been caused among the Church-goers of Yarmouth by the claim of the Treasury to income-tax upon the profits for the past two years—averaging £100 per annum—of the "Parish Magazine," conducted by Canon Willink, the Vicar of Yarmouth. Any surplus receipts from the publication are devoted solely to the support of the eight churches in the town, and the vicar, who has already put on record his "annoyance and mortification" at the claim, announces in this month's issue that he has received letters of sympathy from all parts of the country in which the writers express "great surprise that the Inland Revenue folk were not above flying their hawk at such lowly game as we are. They could very well have just quietly declined to take any notice of our little enterprise, which, I am sure, would have been the far more dignified course to adopt. The claim they have made does not fill me with any large measure of pride in the methods of the present Treasury officials. Legal it may be, but equitable or advisable it is not."

THE MURDER IN ENGLAND

FUNERAL SERVICE OF SIR CURZON-WYLLIE.

Indians and the House of Commons.

THE SPEAKER'S RULING.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 6.

The funeral service of the late Sir Curzon-Wyllie took place at St. Paul's, Onslow Square, this afternoon. It was conducted by the Rev. Prebendary Webb-Peploe, a life-long friend of the widow.

The coffin was hidden by wreaths and was draped with the Union Jack.

There was a large attendance of distinguished people including Lord Curzon, Sir O'Moore Creagh, Lord Lamington, and a large number of Indians, including the Aga Khan, and several Rajahs.

Their Majesties and Lord Kitchener were represented.

Towards the close, a dramatic touch was lent to the ceremony, when, the Rev. Prebendary Webb-Peploe, in a broken voice said: "Let us pray for our dear sister and for him who committed the crime." This was the sole reference to the murder.

The funeral takes place at Richmond.

LATER.

The Extremist, who was ejected from last night's meeting in the Caxton Hall, was named Savarkar. His call to the Bar had recently been suspended. He attacked an Anglo-Indian named Mr. Edward Palmer, who has now resided in England for thirty years.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Dhingra's brother, interviewed by the "Daily Chronicle," said he had seen scarcely anything of Dhingra since the latter met him on his arrival.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 7,

A *Pioneer* special cablegram from London, dated the 6th of July, says:—The question most discussed here, in connection with the murder of Colonel Curzon-Wyllie, is whether Madar Lal's action was independent, or the outcome of a conspiracy. Stories are circulated of an extensive plot, including projected attacks on other Anglo-Indians and the Government have been advised to import Indian detectives.

The *World* suggests the possibility that it may be found necessary to expel all Indians from England.

At the meeting presided over by the Aga Khan, Bhattacharji, Sir William Lee-Warner's assailant, supported the resolution. He said his affair was personal and he hated anarchy.

Major Sinha suggested the formation of a Wyllie Memorial Fund, for aiding Indian youths in difficulties here, as Colonel Curzon-Wyllie often did.

Students at Cambridge and Edinburgh have held similar meetings.

The interrupter of the meeting, one Savarkar, whose call to the Bar the Benchers of Grey's Inn suspended, owing to his association with India House, had some supporters, who attacked the ejectors. Most prominent among the latter was a Eurasian named Palmer, who afterwards delivered an impassioned speech with blood streaming from his face.

Savarkar has written to the *Times*, stating that his sole objection was to the presumption of the criminality of an untried man.

The Speaker has prohibited the entrance of Indians to the Galleries of the House of Commons, without an introducing member's guarantee of good behaviour.

India House is no longer frequented by students of the Inns of Court. A *Morning Post* representative found there some students, who refuse to admit that Madar Lal's act was murder.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 7.

The *Pioneer* publishes a letter from the father of Madar Lal Dhingra, the murderer of Colonel Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalkaka, enclosing copies of letters, addressed by Colonel Curzon-Wyllie to the brother of the assassin.

Dr. Dhingra's letter is as follows:—

Dingra Buildings, Amritsar,
4th July, 1909.

Sir,

I am sending herewith for your information copies of two of the letters addressed by the late lamented Sir William Curzon-Wyllie to the address of my eldest son, Mr. K. L. Dhingra, who went to England two years ago for business. The original letters have been sent to Colonel Dunlop Smith. You will observe how deeply we have been indebted to Sir Curzon, whom my cursed son killed in a fit of madness. I shall feel grateful if you will kindly express in the *Pioneer* the abhorrence of his family at this dastardly crime of my son, who has thus deprived us of one of our kindest friends in London. Thanking you in anticipation,

I am, Yours faithfully,
(SD.) S. DITTA DHINGRA, RAI SAHIB,
Retired Civil Surgeon.

India Office, Whitehall. S. W.,
13th April, 1909.

Dear Mr. Dhingra,

I have just received your letter of the 25th March, and have written to your brother at the University College, saying that I shall be glad to make his acquaintance if he could conveniently come and see me here. I have mentioned your name as my excuse for writing to him. You may be sure I will do what I can for him, if he gives me the opportunity, but sometimes it is not easy to get hold of young men at the India House. I trust you are keeping well and generally prospering. We are now looking forward to spring and the advent of summer.

With kind regards, believe me,
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) W. S. H. WYLLIE.

India Office, Whitehall, S. W.,
6th May, 1909.

Dear Mr. Dhingra,

I had much pleasure in receiving your letter of the 25th March, and wrote at once to your brother, Mr. Madar Lal Dhingra, saying how pleased I should be to make his acquaintance, if he would come and see me, but no reply has come to my letter, nor has your brother called. As I fear that any further advance on my part might be misunderstood, I fear I can do no more in the matter. Perhaps I may have the pleasure of seeing you again in England before very long. In the meantime, I hope you will keep good health and that all will go well with you.

With kind regards, believe me.
Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) W. H. C. WYLLIE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 7.

The following telegram has been sent on behalf of the Punjab Muslim League to the Private Secretaries of the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor:—"The Provincial Muslim League expresses deep abhorrence of the dastardly assassination of Colonel Curzon-Wyllie and urges strong action against the anarchist movement and assures the Government of Mahomedan support of law and order."

The statement is contradicted that Madar Lal Dinghra was educated at the Government College, Lahore.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR JULY, 7.

The citizens of Karwar, Kanara District, in meeting assembled, sincerely deplore the cold blooded assassination of Sir Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalcaca in London by an Indian youth, and most emphatically condemn the atrocious and dastardly deed. Deep and heartfelt sympathy is felt for Lady Curzon-Wyllie and the families of the deceased in their sad bereavement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, JULY 6.

A special General Meeting of the Broach City Municipality was held yesterday evening to express abhorrence of the terrible tragedy enacted in London on Thursday last. It was proposed by Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal, seconded by Mr. Ambashanker Uttamram Maiji supported by Dr. Barjerji Sorabsha and Messrs. J. S. Rege and Fardunsha Pestonji and carried unanimously in solemn silence that we desire to place on record our cordial detestation of the dastardly murder of Colonel Sir William Curzan Wyllie and Dr. Cavas C. Lalkaka by Madar Lal Dhingra and our most earnest hopes that Government will be able to bring home the crime to the guilty and we also most respectfully offer our sincere and heart-felt sympathy to Lady Curzon Wyllie and members of Dr. Lalkaka's family in this most terrible calamity which has befallen them.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

The Advance on Teheran.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 6.

Reuter wires from Teheran that, though the Anglo-Russian answer undertook to support the dismissal of reactionaries, it is understood that Sipahdar sent an uncompromising reply, indicating a determination to advance on Teheran.

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Admiral Jerram's Splendid Achievement.

SPEED OF "DREADNOUGHTS."

LONDON, JULY 7.

On the conclusion of the Naval manœuvres, the papers publish eloquent tributes to the brilliance of Admiral Jerram, who slipped through the Straits of Dover in a fog and united with the rest of the hostile fleet in the Atlantic.

A feature of the operations was the absence of breakdowns and the speed of the "Dreadnoughts" which actually delayed the final battle, as it compelled them to slacken and await slower battleships before beginning the general attack.

COMING BYE-ELECTIONS.

Misleading Outlook.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The *Daily News* says that the impending bye-elections in the Divisions of Cleveland, Mid-Derby, Dumfreis and the High Peak, which are due chiefly to Ministerial changes, will put the popularity of the Budget to a severe and comprehensive test.

The promotion of Mr. Partington proves the readiness of the Government to challenge a popular verdict, as the High Peak Division has a long Conservative record.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN AMERICA.

Enormous Damage.

LONDON, JULY 7.

Disastrous floods and landslips have occurred in Colorado, Ohio, Missouru and Maxico. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property have been damaged and hundreds of people rendered homeless.

THE DUMAITES' VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Strengthening Anglo-Russian Friendship.

LONDON, JULY 7.

M. Homiakoff, interviewed in St. Petersburg, said that the visit of the members of the Duma to England would have the greatest results. He urges that systematic efforts should be made to develop Anglo-Russian friendship.

NEW SCOTTISH WHIP.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Mr. John Gulland, M.P., has been appointed the Scottish Whip.

THE YOKOHAMA LOAN.

Ten Times Over-subscribed.

LONDON, JULY 7.

The Yokohama loan of £716,500 has been covered ten times.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Line Threatened at Rohri.

NARA CANAL IN DANGER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

News from Rohri on the North-Western Railway shows that the position there has become very serious. The Indus has risen and threatens not only the single line of railway upon which depends the wheat export trade of Karachi, but also the Nara Canal which irrigates an immense rainless area to the east of the Indus. The water has eroded right up to the stone apron of the railway embankment which is now in immense danger.

A diversion for the railway is being constructed in case the existing line should go, but in this case there will be little chance of saving the Canal which is only protected by the threatened railway embankment.

If the Canal goes the loss of crops will be very large. Effort of every kind is accordingly being expended upon the embankment which a large force of railway coolies is now engaged in puddling.

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION.

Widespread Dissemination Desired.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

The proceedings of the Board of Agriculture held at Nagpur, last February, are now published. The business was to discuss research programmes of work for the various Agricultural Experts for the year and the discussions were of a most technical nature. The most important centre of this research work is now the Agricultural College at Pusa, which has been opened and is admitting students, more distinguished of those in provincial Agricultural Colleges being admitted for two years' course in specialising. Students are also being admitted to the lower courses as a temporary arrangement until the provinces can undertake this work for themselves.

One of the most interesting matters discussed was that of the relations of the Agricultural Department with the Press. The President, in opening the discussion, referred to the first Agricultural Conference in Bombay which preceded the appointment of the Board of Agriculture. This took the form of an instructive tour through the presidency. The presence on that tour of a correspondent of the Press had led to the appearance of a series of interesting articles on agricultural matters whereby the public were enabled to gain clear ideas as to the aims of the Department and the nature of its work. He was inclined to encourage the use of the Press as a means of making more widely known to general public proved results of useful agricultural work effected by the Department. A general discussion ensued.

Dr. Butler suggested as a possibility a paper run on commercial lines, not definitely a Government publication but controlled as to accuracy alone by the Department. Mr. Moreland explained an arrangement whereby the United Provinces agricultural notes appeared in the "Pioneer," and Mr. Noel Paton remarked that signed articles on subjects such as would really interest traders could be published in the "Trade Journal." The general feeling of the Board was that a more extended use of the Press should be made with regard to the general work, results gained and methods employed by the Department.

The Board resolved that members of the Agricultural Department should be encouraged to contribute agricultural information to the leading newspapers in their provinces.

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

Facility of Payment Afforded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—

In order to meet the convenience of Banks in India it has been decided to adopt the rule of the British Post Office regulating the payment by Post Offices of postal orders presented by Banks in the United Kingdom. This will admit of British postal orders presented by any Bank which has entered into a prescribed form of agreement with the local Postmaster-General being paid without question, whether or not the orders have been receipted by the payees named in them and without regard to the Post Office at which they may have been made payable.

SIR GEORGE FORBES.

An Appreciation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 7.

Sir George Forbes arrived in Madras to-day en route to England. He formally relinquishes to-morrow his appointment as Member of the Council, which he held intermittently from 1903 to 1906 and permanently for more than three years.

The "Madras Mail" says that he will be remembered chiefly for his conduct of the Madras Estates and Land Bill through the Legislative Council. The Bill, which was introduced in 1905 and finally passed into law in 1908, had previously been on the legislative anvil in other forms for quarter of a century. It was left to Sir George Forbes's clear intellect to unravel the complications of the subject to his ruthless logic and to extract the guiding principles from the suffocating mass of previous discussion in which they lay buried. He was seen at his best in the debates on this law. A certain aloofness of attitude of intellectual hauteur towards less gifted men was compensated by a truly kind heart. Sir George Forbes's retirement will be greatly regretted by those who really knew him, even though they may feel that the present situation calls for fresher political views and more complete acceptance of the altered conditions of administration.

OBJECTIONABLE DRAMAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

The Mahomedan sub-committee, formed in Calcutta to examine the existing Bengalee dramas and plays, who have to submit their report on the objectionable features, have approached the recognised leaders of the Hindu community to prevent the plays being staged.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AT BOMBAY.

Communication with Mail Steamers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 7.

As recently stated the larger ships of the P. and O. line are now being fitted with wireless telegraphy. It is intended to have an experimental installation at Bombay, capable of sending and receiving messages 300 miles seaward. The Government Telegraph Department will erect and work the apparatus, and the first communications will be with the mail steamer due at Bombay on 22nd October.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, ARRIVALS, JULY 7.—Lieut Kerr, Leinster Regt., from England.
Major Hill, D.S.O., 15th Sikhs, from England.
Lieut. Jenkins, 24th Hussars, from Bannu.
Capt. MacAllan, The Cameronians, from England.
Major Moriarty, R. W. Regt., from England.
Lieut. Langrishi, 62nd Punjabis, from Benares.
Major Woodcock, 35th Sikhs, from Delhi.
Lieut. Lee, 60th Rifles, from England.
Lieut. Hinde, 124th Baluchis Infantry, from Loralai.
Lieut. Langrishi, R. A. M. C., from Naini Tal.

DEPARTURES, JULY 7.—Lieut. Langrishi, R.A.M.C., to Mhow.
2nd Lieut. Garnier, North Fusiliers, to Ceylon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

Lieutenant J. W. Parrington, Royal Field Artillery, from the gunnery staff course is posted to the 2nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, Kirkee.

Lieutenant C. W. Molony, Unattached List, is posted to the 57th Rifles.

Second-Lieutenant Anderson, Dorsetshire Regiment, is appointed to the Indian Army and posted to the Corps of Guides.

Major J. Kendall, 18th Infantry, retires from the 9th May last.

Major E. Barnes, Indian Army, Political Department, retires from the 28th July 1909.

Colonel Carnegy, 4th Gurkhas, is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, Lahore Division, vice Colonel Western, retired.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Second-Lieutenant Fenton, West Yorkshire Regiment.

Captain A. S. M. Peebler, I. M. S., succeeds Captain Baird I. M. S., in substantive medical charge of the 18th Prince of Wales' Own Tiwana Lancers, and Major F. D. Browne, I. M. S., is appointed to that of the 112th Infantry, Kohat.

Major H. De V. Harvest, Cantonment Magistrates' Department, has an extension of leave to 18th October.

Lieutenant Woodward, 41st Dogras, becomes officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Barrackpore.

The following transfers in Cantonment Magistrates' Department have been approved:

Captain J. K. Knowles from Barrackpore to Bareilly.

Captain R. Scott from Jhansi to Quetta on return from leave in Europe.

The undermentioned Cantonment Magistrates are posted as follows:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. A. M. Faulkner to Cawnpore.

Major M. Stevens to Jhansi.

The following postings and transfers of the Supply and Transport Corps Officers have been ordered to take place during the early part of next cold weather:—

Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Rynd from 7th (Meerut) Division to 1st (Peshawar) Division.

Major W. L. R. Amesbury from 1st (Peshawar) Division to 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division.

Major W. P. Haydon from Chitral to 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division.

Captain A. R. B. Shuttleworth, officiating H. B. M's. Consul at Kashgar, to the 3rd (Lahore) Division.

Major J. P. C. Hennessy, Supply and Transport Officer on special duty in Kashmir, to the 3rd (Lahore) Division.

Captain E. E. Forbes from leave to 3rd (Lahore) Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Grey from the 3rd (Lahore) Division to the 4th (Quetta) Division.

Major E. A. R. Sowell from Burma Division to 5th (Mhow) Division about 20th October next.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Gayer from leave to 6th (Poona) Division.

Captain C. O. Morris from leave to 7th (Merrut) Division.

Brevet Colonel A. L. Phillips from leave to 8th (Lucknow) Division.

Lieutenant R. F. Ewart from leave to the 8th (Lucknow) Division.

Lieutenant O. A. Geoghegan from the Derajat Brigade to the 8th (Lucknow) Division.

Major A. G Badcock from leave to the 9th (Secunderabad) Division.

Captain H. E. R. Pryce from the Indian Staff College to the 9th (Secunderabad) Division.

Major F. W. Hawks from leave to the Burma Division.

Major W. F. Smith from the 8th (Lucknow) Division of Kashmir.

Captain H. A. Douglas from the 3rd (Lahore) Division to Chitral.

Captain J. R. Brunker from the 3rd (Lahore) Division to the Burma Division.

Captain S. R. G. Kendall from the Burma Division to the 8th (Lucknow) Division.

Lieut A. H. Peyton to the 3rd (Lahore) Division.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

Major-General Grey, Inspector-General of Volunteers, inspects the Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteers at Hotgi, Bijapur, Kabulaikathi and Bellary between the 20th and 22nd instant, the Madras Artillery and Railway Volunteers at Madras on the 23rd; the Yercaud Volunteers at Yercaud on the 24th, the Nilgiri Volunteers at Coonoor and Wellington on the 26th and Ootacamund on the 27th, the Kolar Gold-Fields' Volunteers at Oorgaum on the 31st and the Bangalore Volunteers at Bangalore on the 2nd of August.

FIRE AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 7.

A three-storeyed building was destroyed by fire yesterday evening. It was stored with piece-goods and hardware, and these and the building, which was completely gutted, were fully insured.

MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.

We learn that nothing is known at Simla of the report which has found publication to the effect that Mr. Justice Chandawarker will be the first Indian Member of the Bombay Legislative Council. The India Council Act which renders such an appointment possible has not yet been brought into force by Notification elsewhere; so the announcement is likely to be premature.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE OUTRAGE AND ITS MORAL.

However we may detest and denounce the horrible outrage perpetrated in London, it is to be chiefly bewailed as a blot upon India. We may protest, and quite truly, that we, Indians, hold these crimes in the utmost abhorrence. But the very existence of an anarchical society in India, sending forth its emissaries on their satanic errand, is a misfortune, of which we must feel the humiliation, and the shame and disgrace. It is like hanging down our heads for the misdeeds of a near member of our family. If this had been a single, isolated, instance of the insane fury of an individual, we should not have felt so much as a community. But the crime is most lamentable as typical of the sanguinary propaganda of an infamous organization. Mr. Surendranath Bannerji holds up his hands in horror at the deed and appeals to the English public not to associate the Indian community with the crime. I do not, of course, doubt Mr. Bannerji's earnestness and sincerity. But just recall the words which he had addressed to a company of "students and patriots" only two or three days before, directing their minds and their passions towards the extravagant demand that financial control should be in the hands of Indians. Wild sentiments, like this, feed the fire of discontent, aggravate the bitterness of race antipathy, and work ultimataly with deadly effect, on weak, emotional and inflammable natures. In pursuing this line of argument, I do not mean to cast the slightest imputation upon the veteran Bengalee. But the obvious moral to be drawn from these crimes is that Indian leaders, who have any hold upon their countrymen, must recognize, in view of the anarchism which has taken root in India, the gravity of their duty and responsibility, carefully to weigh their public utterances, and to exercise a wise prudence and restraint upon their feelings, in order that they may guide their flock aright along the path of peaceful, constitutional, progress. We passionately cry for sympathy from our rulers. Have we not a reciprocal duty to perform towards them? Do we always judge them charitably? When some of us carp and cavil and criticise eternally, and the criticisms are often unsparing and unrestrained, we are too often grinding and niggardly in our appreciation of whatever is good in the action or policy of Government. By this means is produced in the minds of silly sheep and mischievous goats a false, perverse and distorted view of the foreign rule. The Extremists are the greatest offenders and are morally responsible for the evil which they deplore with the rest of their countrymen. Although they cannot all, or even a considerable number of them, be tainted with a criminal intent, they can not absolve themselves from the inevitable consequences of their cult, on the ground that anarchical crimes were neither desired nor expected by them.

HOW IT AFFECTS INDIAN STUDENTS.

On one point we are all agreed, including honest Extremists, that the vile brood of desperadoes should be mercilessly hunted down. They have nothing to do with any grievances, legitimate on otherwise. They have nothing to do with sense, or reason, or humanity. It is demanded by public writers in England that the India House of Pandit Shyamji should be suppressed. I do not know if by breaking up the establishment, and dispersing the gang, the danger, now concentrated in one place, may not be aggravated. I am sorry for the Indian students in England, as a class. The wild excesses of some of them are likely to have a prejudicial effect upon all. The Indian student is already looked upon with suspicion and distrust. He is shunned by people, who in former days might have received him with kindness and hospitality. In happier times, to be an Indian was a passport to the hospitable homes of England. People felt a sympathetic interest in the strangers from the East, and were ready to minister to his comfort. There are signs now of a revulsion of feeling, on account of the wild and intemperate conduct of some of the youngsters. What is most to be deplored is that a disposition is slowly gaining ground amongst heads of schools and colleges to shut the doors of the institutions under their control against Indians. Only a few days ago, I was told of the difficulty experienced by a friend of mine in getting admission for his son to an educational institution in England. It will be an evil day for India, if this feeling spreads and intensifies. I think that, in present circumstances, the educational authorities in England will be justified in requiring candidates to produce certificates from an unimpeachable source as to their conduct and character before admission. Let there be a reasonable scrutiny, by all means; but we should deprecate and deplore any reaction as the result of panic or prejudice.

LORD MORLEY'S ADVICE.

It is an act of supererogation on the part of journalists to advice Lord Morley not to deviate from the path of conciliation followed by him. He is a statesman who will not be driven back from his course by an incident, or a series of incidents, having no essential bearing on his policy or principles. We need not doubt that he will be steadfast in the pursuit of the liberal and generous policy, to which he, with Lord Minto, has given his adherence. The measure of the good he is doing to India is not limited by his public deeds. His tongue and his pen, in his non-official capacity, are equally at the service of this country. Whenever he finds an occasion outside Parliament to speak on Indian affairs, he gives some very sound and wholesome advice, which it would be an advantage to England and India alike to take to heart. Among his speeches, the one delivered at the dinner to the Civil Service probationers will take high rank for the inculcation of maxims of permanent value on the youths who are coming out to serve in India. He impressed them with a high purpose, and the prospect of noble achievement, such as is presented by no other service in the world. If Civilians and other Englishmen, in the public service of India were to adjust their conduct and frame their principle of life on the advice given by Lord Morley, we should have an infusion in the administration of a valuable personal factor, which will smooth the wheels of Government, create a better understanding between the races, and contribute generally to the well-being of the State. If Lord Curzon had been invited to preside at the function, he would have treated his hearers to rolling and sonorous periods on the witchery, of the East, her mystery and her magnificence, her subtle charm and infinite variety. He would have talked of the noble mission of England and her grand doings in India. He would have dispensed sympathy to the masses from his lofty position, exhorting the youths to take them under their own special protection. In a word, he would have struck, as his admirers in the Press would have informed us, the true imperial note. The speech would certainly have been most interesting for its eloquence, its perspicuity, and its parade of fine sentiments. But for anything of abiding value in the ordering of life and conduct, we might have looked in vain. We find it in most of Lord Morley's speeches, and in a special degree in this one, from which I will quote a few lines:—"I know that exile is hard. It is very easy for us here to preach. Exile is, and must be, hard. But I feel confident that under the guidance of the great officials there, under whom you will find yourselves, you will take care not to ignore the Indian, not to hold apart and aloof from the Indian life and ways, not to believe that you will not learn anything by conversation with educated Indians. And while you are in India and among Indians, and responsible to Indians, because you are as responsible to them as you are to us here, while you are in that position, gentlemen, do not live in Europe all the time." The success of the reforms, as Lord Morley reminded his audience does not depend solely on the loyal co-operation of the Civil Service. It will depend, and in my opinion, in much greater degree, "on the power of Indians with the sense and instincts of Government to control the wilder and more childish spirits, with neither the sense nor the instincts of Government." This portion of Lord Morley's speech may serve as a *vade mecum* for the guidance of young Civilians; and Indians, too, may draw a valuable lesson from its wisdom.

DION.

THE WIDENING OF HORNBY ROAD.

THE following is the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the widening of Hornby Road:—

The Committee, appointed by Corporation Resolution, dated the 29th June 1908, to report on the Commissioner's letter, dated the 1st June 1908, regarding the widening of a portion of Hornby Road, beg to submit the following report:

In response to Corporation Resolution, dated the 9th April 1908, the Commissioner has, with his letter above noted, submitted an estimate of Rs. 25,020 for widening the road between the Gaiety Theatre and the north of the Oriental Buildings on either side. After carefully considering this estimate and after fully discussing the advantages of the proposed improvement, the Committee have come to the conclusion that it would be sufficient for the present to improve only the western portion of this thoroughfare by throwing the pavement on the western side of the road into the roadway up to the line of the arcades. This is the portion where the road is most dangerous for vehicular traffic. While on the one hand the traffic along this road has considerably increased within the past few years owing to the erection of buildings in the locality, the available space for the increased vehicular traffic has been diminished by the recent widening of the tram tracks. The Committee consider it very desirable to improve this state of traffic in this important thoroughfare especially as it could be carried out at a relatively small cost and will leave sufficient space for the pedestrian public under the arcades.

The Commissioner has been good enough to place before the Committee a revised estimate for carrying out this limited improvement. According to this estimate the cost of the improvement will be Rs. 11,390. But the Executive Engineer points out that the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company's cables are situated under the western footpath between the edge of the road and the outside of the arcade and that these will require to be lowered so as to allow at least 2ft. 6ins. clear space between the top of the troughs containing the cables and the surface of the road. The cost of this work is estimated at Rs. 6,185-14-0 which will increase the total cost of widening the aforesaid portion of Hornby Road to Rs. 17,575-14-0. The Committee beg to recommend that this estimate be approved and that the Commissioner be authorised to make necessary provision for the improvement of the road in the next Budget.

JAFFER RAHIMTOOLA,
E M. PEOES,
M. COLLI,
DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY.

In view of several very important and more urgent sanitary matters towards which the money proposed to be spent could be more profitably diverted and some of which need immediate attention I am sorry I am unable to sign the report.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI.

It may be readily admitted that every widening of a road is an "improvement." None can gainsay that abstract proposition. But in considering such a proposition we have to consider its utility. Now utility in the matter of widening of roads is of two kinds: (1) utility by itself, and (2) utility relatively to other roads. If it had been the case that a part of the Hornby Road, say, that commencing from Albert Buildings up to Empire Theatre, alone needed widening, I would have gladly acquiesced in the recommendation of my colleagues. But unfortunately it is the case that in Bombay there are busy roads other than Hornby Road which need urgent widening. I am sure none of my colleagues will gainsay the urgency of widening Pydhoni Road, Kalbadevi Road, Shaik Memon Street, Abdul Rehman Street, Byculla Bridge, Parel Road commencing from the Byculla Bridge to Chinchpogly, and again, from Dinsha Petit Mills as far as the commencement of the Vincent Road. There is again Jugjeevan Kika Street and Duncan Road. Then there is Mandvi Street and many other roads in the heart of the native town where immense traffic goes on at least sixteen out of the twenty-four hours of the day. What about widening these roads which, I daresay, every unit of Bombay, will deem to be in need of widening in priority to Hornby Road. It is said in the report that tram-tracks are now wider in Hornby Road. But is Hornby Road exceptional in this matter? Or is it the case that all tram-tracks are wider than before since the electrification of tram-tracks was completed. Is it not the case that vehicular traffic has become worse by reason of the electrification in some localities where there were no tramways before? For instance, there is the Girgaum Portuguese Church Road which leads to Churney Road. If tramways are a public convenience one way, I am afraid, they are a source of immense inconveniences in another way. The Tramway Company has been allowed to economise its capital outlay at the expense of the public of which the most glaring instance is the fixing of the central posts in Hornby Road.

But to return to the old congested roads. There is Pydhoni. Can it be said that it is as wide as Hornby Road? In the latter three, at least, if not four, vehicles can be driven on each side of the tram-tracks. Can that be affirmed of Pydhoni, let alone other streets? What is the traffic in Pydhoni compared with that in Hornby Road? The last is always kept free of cart traffic. That is not the case at Pydhoni. At the best two vehicles with difficulty can be driven there on each side of the tram-track. I constantly find a great difficulty in driving through Pydhoni Road rather than at any time through Hornby Road where no line of cotton carts on one side and that of carts laden with stones, bricks, grass, and other commodities on the other, block the way of private vehicles. If they try to go out of the legal side of the Pydhoni Road they are liable to collide with the trams. The situation is worse in Abdul Rehman Street. If even the footpaths on each side of the Pydhoni Road were removed, my opinion is that the vehicular traffic there will hardly find relief, such is the congestion. There is nothing approaching to it to be seen during any part of the day in Hornby Road; no, not even at the busiest hours. Why then should Hornby Road be specially widened when a road like Pydhoni demands our first and most urgent attention? Take the relative utility of widening the two and I doubt whether a single person could aver that Hornby Road should be widened in priority to Pydhoni. I am afraid the interests of the general population are greatly sacrificed in order that the interests of a wealthy and influential but microscopic minority may be pushed forward. This should not be, and I am for the reasons stated above emphatically against giving my assent to the recommendation of my colleagues.

D. E. WACHA.

LUXURIES IN PRISON.

Government Refutes Mis-statements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 7.

A correspondence is pulished this morning in the *Bengalee*, between Sukumar Mitter, son of Krishna Kumar Mittra, and the Government of India, respecting the treatment accorded to Krishna in the Agra Jail. Government see no reason to allow Krishna more freedom than he has at present, nor are they prepared to grant Sukumar permission to send him food and condiments. It is also not possible to arrange for Krishna to sleep in the open air, as the Superintendent of the Jail reports that the corrider is quite as well suited for sleeping in as the open air, and moreover Krishna is provided with a Jost fan and a mosquito net. Finally, it is stated that the statement that he is not provided with pen and ink is incorrect, as these are allowed him whenever he requires them.

THE KURRAM FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 7.

The *Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent states that the strict orders, sent by the Amir to the Kurram Frontier, are having due effect, and the local tribesmen are not likely to make fresh trouble at Kharlachi.

"ENGLISHMAN" LIBEL SUIT.

We give below the main points in the finding of Mr. Justice Fletcher in the "Englishman" Libel Suit:

Mr. Justice Fletcher, in the course of his judgment after giving the history of Lajpat Rai's connection with the Canal Colonisation Bill, found as a fact that the statements in the alleged libel were not justified by the Parliamentary reports in Hansard. He continued, "The defendants having withdrawn the plea of justification, I must take it that the statements in the article are untrue.

"I now come to deal with the second branch of the case, namely, that the second portion of the article is a fair comment on a matter of public interest and importance. Before dealing with the facts on this portion of the case it will be convenient to consider briefly what are the limits of the right of fair comment on matters of public interest and importance. And in this respect the first authority I would refer to is the judgment of the Privy Council in the case in Davis and Shepstone, 11 of Cal. 190, which was delivered by the late Lord Herschell, whence he laid down the law in the following terms: 'There is no doubt that the public acts of public man may lawfully be made the subject of fair comment or criticism, not only by the Press, but by all the members of the public, but the distinction cannot be too clearly borne in mind between comment or criticism and allegations of fact, such as that disgraceful acts have been committed or discreditable language used. If is one thing to comment upon or criticise even with scrutiny the acknowledged or proved acts of a public man and quite another to assert that he had been guilty of particular acts of misconduct.'

"In Pepham and Picklenn 7 H. and N. 893, Wilde B., it is said, it was contended that this libel might be justified as a matter of public discussion on a matter of public interest. The answer is, this is not a discussion or comment. It is a statement of a fact. To charge a man innocently with a disgraceful act is very different from commenting on a fact relating to him truly stated.

MOST RECENT AUTHORITY.

"I will only refer to one other case. It is the most recent authority on this point. The case is that of Peter Walker and Son vs. Hodson (1909) I. K. B., 239, which was recently decided by the Court of Appeal in England. The Court in that case considered the various earlier authorities and Justice Vaughan Williams, in the course of his judgment, first lays down that the law is now well settled that fair comment is not a breach of a privileged occasion and then proceeds to quote with approval the judgment of Lord Collins, then Master of the Rolls, in the case of Digby vs. the Financial News, (1907), I.K.B., 502, in the following terms: 'comment in order to be fair must be based upon the facts and, if a defendant cannot show them that his comments contain no misstatements of facts he cannot prove a defence of fair comment. If the defendant makes a misstatement of any of the facts upon which he comments it at once negatives the possibility of the comment being fair.'

"It is therefore a necessary part of a plea of fair comment to show that there has been no misstatement of fact in the statement of the materials upon which the comment was based, and the same learned Lord Justice quotes, also with approval, a judgment of Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton in a case reported in (1906), in (1907), (1908) 2 K.B., at page 320, where the law was defined in these terms: 'In order to give room for the plea of fair comment the facts must be truly stated. If the facts upon which the comment purports to be made do not exist the foundation of the plea fails.'

"There is only one other statement that I will refer to in the judgment of the Court of Appeal in Peter Walker and Sons vs. Hodson, because, I think, I stated shortly and in ordinary language the limits of the plea of fair comment at the top of page 257 of the report in (1909) K. B., 257, Kennedy L. J. with approval from the judgment of Lord Collins in Thomas vs. Bradbury, Agnew and Co., (1906) 2 K.B., 627, where Lord Collins makes the following statement of the Law, namely, that the plea of fair comment does not extend to cover misstatements of facts, however bona-fide.'

NOT FAIR COMMENT.

"Now turning to the portion of the article which Mr. Norton says is fair comment: the first statement that Mr. Norton says is a comment, is in the following terms, that 'Lajpat Rai has been guilty of tampering with the loyalty of the Punjabi sepoy there can be no possibility of doubt.' That this statement imputes to the plaintiff the commission of an offence punishable under section 131 of the Indian Penal Code, with transportation for life, is not doubted. Mr. Norton has argued that this statement, though defamatory, is a fair comment and therefore ought to be excused. It appears to me that there are two answers to that argument which may be given very shortly.

"The first one is drawn from the authorities cited by me above, namely, that if the facts are misstated it at once negatives the possibility of the comment being fair. The facts are stated in the article have already been held by me, for the purpose of this case to be untrue. It follows that the comment cannot be fair.

"The second answer to the argument is one founded on the decision of this Court, in the case of Barrow vs. Lahiri, 12 C. W. N. 490 to which decision I was a party. The Court there decided that imputing to a person the commission of a criminal offence does not fall within the range of fair comment. On both these grounds I am of opinion that the plea of their comments fails.

"It only remains for me now to assess the damages to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff. Now the words used concerning the plaintiff in the present case are of a particularly serious nature and are libellous per se. The general damages are presumed to be the natural or probable consequences of the words used held not to be proved by evidence. The fact that the libel was published in a newspaper is an important consideration in assessing the damages. As Chief Justice Best said in De Crespigny vs. Wallesby, 5 B., page 402, 'Publication in a newspaper may circulate the calumny through every region of the globe.'

REPORTS IN NEWSPAPERS.

"The effect of this is very different from that of the repetition of oral slander. In the latter case what has been said is known only to a few persons, and, if the statement be untrue, the imputation cast upon anyone may be got rid of. The report is not heard of beyond the circle in which all the parties are known, and the veracity of the accused and the previous character of the accused will be properly estimated. But if the report is to spread over the world by means of the Press, the malignant falsehoods of the vilest of mankind which would not receive the least credit where the author is known would make an impression which is would require much time and trouble to erase and which might be difficult if not impossible ever completely to remove. Before he gave it general notoriety by circulating it in print he should have been prepared to prove its truth to the letter, for he had no more right to take away the character of the plaintiff without being able to prove the truth of the charge that he had made against him than to take his property without being able to justify the act by which he possessed himself of it. Indeed if we reflect on the degree of suffering occasioned by loss of character and compare it with that occasioned by loss of property, the amount of the former injury far exceeds that of the latter.

CONDUCT OF DEFENDANTS.

"Moreover in assessing the damages the whole conduct of the defendants from the time of the libls to the time of judgment should be looked at and evidence given as to antecedent libel of the plaint

the evidence making any enquiry as to what source the writer obtained his illegal facts from being neglected, for it must have been apparent to the defendants that if the statements contained in the article were in fact true the writer must have obtained them through some unauthorised channel.

"In these circumstances I think the damages to be awarded must be very substantial. To do otherwise would, I think, after the course the defendants have seen fit to adopt, in this case be wholly wrong. Having taken into consideration the whole of the circumstances I think I ought to award to the plaintiff the sum of Rs. 15,000 as damages, and I give judgment accordingly for the plaintiff for that sum. The defendants must pay to the plaintiff his costs of this suit on scale No. 2."

THE MUNICH ART EXHIBITION.

A MUNICH correspondent writes on June 8th:—The great Art Exhibition which was opened a few days back at the Crystal Palace in Munich, fully deserves the designation international. With the exception of England and Norway, all the European countries which have any claim to be considered artistic have sent in rich collections. Even Turkey and Bulgaria have their own rooms, and we see that the "Young Turkish" art of Hamdi Bey and Sami Bey is just as well able to turn out good or bad work, as the art of other countries. Bulgaria, even, possesses a very capable, if not a very original depicter of military subjects, in the person of Jaroslav Vesin. The best foreign exhibits are, undoubtedly those of Holland, and this mainly thanks to the persistency with which the Dutch artists remain true to their old traditions. Artists such as Bastert, Reicher, Artzenius, Klinkenberg, and Gorter, to say nothing of the inexhaustible Mesdag, depict the same native Lowland landscapes as Hobbema, Ruysdael and van Goyen formerly gave us; the only difference being that the modern Dutch artists are masters of up-to-date technique, with the aid of which they succeed in producing great beauty of tone. In the interiors of van der Waay, Havemann, and Keven we see the same old love of home, and of the light effects within a closed room that are typical of Vermeer of Delft and of Terborch. The neighbours of the Dutch, the Belgians, cover much the same ground, but their national spirit is a different one. The Belgians are less restrained, show a greater hankering after the New, so that their art is less uniform than that of the Dutch. Among the former there are artists who do not strive so much after fine colour effects, as after the reproduction of the shimmering warmth of the daylight; the summer scenes of Gilsoul and Heymans deal with this problem very successfully. Clever Theo von Rysselberghe succeeds in showing us a very beautiful female figure in his picture of bathers, despite a somewhat dubious neo-impressionist technique. The Belgians have also struck out another and a very human line, as witness the fine picture of a peasant's funeral by Leon-Frederic, and those remarkable pictures by Laermans, in which work worn and bent, his peasants stand gazing over pallid landscapes. If the great number of pictures sent by France make, on the whole, a favourable impression, this is chiefly owing to the circumstance that the representatives of the ultra-modern school are but sparingly represented; we allude to such works as the sketchy impressions of Guerin and the fresco of Maurice Denis, with their absolute lack of reality and life. Even to-day, France's chief glory lies in those painters who remain true to the traditions of the Barbizon School, such as Guillemet, Triboulet, or Japy, whose work is reminiscent of Corot. Menard has done successful work with landscape of the heroic order whereas the old Academicians, such as Bonnat display an industry that compels our respect. In Spain the two Zubiaurre, Rodriguez Acosta Benedito Vives still reproduce scenes from the life of the people with the fearless realism of Zurbaran, Ribeira and Velasquez, at the same time ennobling their work by the sombre splendour of their colouring. Ardent faces peer forth from the gloomy background of dark interiors, a warmth of colour radiates from the canvas giving the feeling of a passionate and burning life lying in restraint beneath the calm of the surface. Swiss art, too, has of late shown a predilection for scenes from the life of the people. These pictures show us peasant scenes, but the love of bright, cold colouring, the uninspired realism, the rude draftsmanship of these works, combined with a certain striving after style, have but little artistic charm.

In the German section of the exhibition which fills more than 30 rooms, there is naturally much mediocre work to be met with: nevertheless astonishment at the versatility and life displayed is the predominating impression. Landscape work takes a very important place. The fine old Munich School of landscape painters is represented by the excellent works of Willroider, Wopiner, Wenglein, Gampert, and Canal. Many of these old Munich artists have succeeded in adapting all that is best from the modern school. Toni Stadler's landscapes are still distinguished by exceptional delicacy, and by a true appreciation and accurate reproduction of nature. Gerhardt's landscape in a storm is a fine conception and Bechler, of Scholle fame, has unique portrayal of mountain scenery, whereas Pietzsch depicts the conflict between winter and spring in the Alps with the old charm. The predominant note in the German Section this year is a high sense of aesthetic beauty. Hugo von Habermann's nude female form is executed with great elegance and delicacy. The number of finely painted and tasteful interiors is very large. I will content myself with mentioning the works of Vetter, Nissl, Riper, Hengeler, Ehrhardt and Albrecht.

Equally fine are the female portraits of Albert von Keller, who combines the elegance of Salon portraiture with modern technique, in the same manner as F. A von Kaulbach remains a master of elegance among the older artists. Of greater import than these works, which appeal to the eye alone, is the great military picture of Angelo Jank. This canvas shows a detachment of Uhlans, and contrives, by means of only a few figures, to give the idea of a whole corps. The rich but restrained colour scheme the power of observation displayed, the true cavalry spirit which are present go to make a fine picture, a truly artistic appreciation of German military life. The most original pictures in the whole exhibition are the works of Leo Putz and Fritz Erler the leaders of the "Scholle" school. It is impossiblee to remain unmoved by the modern spirit and the joviality, conveyed by the intoxicating colour scheme and joyous lights of these pictures. At the same time one is always cognisant of a certain harshness of tone, and lack of mental restraint in these canvases. But how magnificently. Putz paints the female form bathed in a warm flood of light. In what a masterly manner does Erler orchestrate the clarion tones of his colours, so that complete harmony prevails without any sacrifice of force. The portrait of a lady in red shows a magnificence of colouring undreamed of before our times.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 8th July.

145. Detail for the week ending 10th instant:—

To-day Thursday, 8th instant.—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a.m.

"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday, 9th inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 5-30 p.m.

Subject for the week.—Physical Training without arms.

C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

DISAPPOINTMENT is felt by shipbuilders throughout Great Britain at the announcement made recently to the effect that the Admiralty will not place the twenty destroyers, for which provision is made in the Estimates, until October. It had been expected that they would have been placed in June. The destroyers will be vessels of 900 tons, and will have a reduced speed of 27 knots. The lessened speed and greater displacement is to assure full speed in rough weather.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Commercial Gymkhana.

YESTERDAY'S match, played on the Cooperage, between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Commercial Gymkhana, resulted in a victory by two goals for the former. The victors showed greater powers of attack and combination than their opponents did. The Commercials showed a good defence, but they did not know how to back up so well as the Bombay Gymkhana. They also lacked dash and as a result the custodian of the Bombay Gymkhana goal was only once or twice called upon to defend.

The Bombay Gymkhana at once took the ball to the Commercials' end, but missed scoring through the ball being kicked a bit too high. Almost immediately after, however, Hargreaves recorded their first goal. The custodian of the Commercials' goal then made a fine save. Until half-time was called, the Commercials' goal was respeatedly attacked, but no further goal was scored.

On the resumption of play, the Bombay Gymkhana again attacked. But this time the Commercials showed a bit more dash, and beating back the Gymkhana carried the game into the latter's half. They, however, could not score, and the Bombay Gymkhana in their turn beat back the Commercials and the second goal was recorded as the result of a good shot by Hargreaves. The remaining part of the game was entirely almost in favour of the Bombay Gymkhana. When full time was called, the score stood:—

Bombay Gymkhana..... 2 Goals.
Commercial Gymkhana ..... Nil.

The teams:—The Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal: Holl; backs: Collingwood and Elliot; half backs: Bannett, Jaeger, Sam and Evans; forwards: Hargreaves, Price, Abbott and Moir.

Commercials:—Goal: Blore; backs: Harwood, Crole, Rees, Kaufmann, Osborne and Ballamy; forwards: Anderson, Cook and Thomas.

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

Result of Matches played on 3rd July 1909.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	A.	Points.
Messrs. Grindlay Groom & Co.'s C. C.....	2	2	0	0	0	10
Govt. Telegraph Dept. C. C.....	2	2	0	0	0	10
Bombay Improvement Trust C. C.	2	1	1	0	0	3
R. I. M. Dockyard C. C....	2	1	1	0	0	3
H. M's. Customs C C.....	2	0	2	0	0	—4
Eastern Telegraph Dept. C. C.	2	0	2	0	0	—4

COINAGE OF RUPEES.

Apprehensions Unfounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

The Finance Department has issued the following Press Communique:—

The coinage of rupees (on a small scale), which is going on in the mints, has given rise to misapprehension in some quarters. This coinage is merely for the purpose of replacing light weight rupees, and rupees belonging to called-in issues in the treasury balances. There is at present no intention of making any addition to the currency.

THE TILAK PRESS.

Editor Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

It appears that when the Tilak Press at Shiarpur was searched by the police, some apparatus for the coining of spurious rupees was found, and the Editor was thereupon arrested under section 235 I. P. C.

CALCUTTA-MADRAS MAIL ACCIDENT.

Police Enquiry.

(FORM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 7.

The Railway Department investigation having failed to detect the persons responsible for the recent terrible accident to the Calcutta-Madras mail train, the matter now passes into hands of the police who are said to have a clue to proceed upon. In fact, rumours are said to have been afloat in Madras prior to the occurrence of the accident that something untoward was about to happen.

THE PORTUGUESE CONSULATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the meeting of the Goanese masses, held on the 4th instant, if any of your readers were to make enquiries of the few names that are given, as having attended the meeting of the 30th June last, were over 200 of the cream of the Portuguese community gathered, they will find that they are the only few leaders and men of position and letters fit to be leaders of the community.

Whereas the men on the other side, who invited to the meeting on the 4th instant in Framjee Cowasjee Hall, the masses of the Goanese community, were composed of 98 illiterates to every hundred.—Yours, etc.,

FACTS.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN OFFICER.

On Saturday morning last a tragic occurrence took place on board the German gunboat "Iltis" while that vessel was at anchor at Woosung. The vessel, had proceeded to Woosung to receive a new draft of men that had come out from home by the N.D.L. str. Oldenburg, among whom was Capt. Lieut. Werner Borsche, who was to take up the position of first lieutenant on board the "Iltis." About 4·30 a.m. on Saturday he was seen floating in the water and it was at first reported that he had fallen overboard, but it was later learned that he had committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. A seaech was made for the body but it could not be found, until late on Saturday afternoon, not far from the ship. It was taken on board the vessel and placed in a temporary coffin and the ship came up to Shanghai, Sunday when the remains were brought ashore and removed to the Mortuary where an inquest was held by the Consular authorities, and it was learned that the deceased had only just joined the ship and soon after going on board he appeared to be in a very depressed state of mind. He was last seen alive by the sentry about 4.30 a.m. on the 6th inst. walking up and down the deck. The sentry stated at the inquest that he heard what he thought was a report of a shot, but was not sure. The next he saw was the deceased floating in the water alongside the ship. He ran down the gangway and tried to catch hold of the body as it floated past, but he missed it. He then gave the alarm and the boats were lowered and a search was made, but by that time the body had disappeared from view. A search was then made of the deceased's cabin and a Browning pistol, which the deceased was known to have possessed, was found to be missing. When the body was recovered the deceased was found to have a bullet wound in the centre of the forehead. No trace of the pistol could be found and it is surmised that the unfortunate man was leaning over the ship's side when he fired the fatal shot.—"Celestial Empire" (June 12).

HIDDEN HOARD.

Missing £3,750 Found in a Belt.

THE "Diamond Fields Advertiser" June 12 says: One would hardly connect the office of the Master of the High Court of Griqualand with romance—the casual visitor receives as a rule anything but romantic impressions as the result of a visit there, and the "regular attenders" have a direct connection with the sordid side of financial affairs in the great majority of cases. Yesterday, however, the Master's office was the scene of a highly romantic occurrence arising out of the winding up of the estate of Thomas Istad, who until comparatively recently was a farmer in the Griquatown district.

Some 18 months ago Thomas Istad realised his assets in Griquatown, and left for German West Africa with the avowed intention of speculating there. He left his wife at Griquatown. Istad was a man of about 65 years of age then. He was born at Murrayaburg, Cape Colony.

His wife heard no news of or from him, and as the months rolled by her financial circumstances became straitened and she obtained employment at a Griquatown hotel. Not long ago she heard of the death of her husband which occurred on the farm Daweb, near Maltabole, German West Africa. Nothing appears to have been known about Istad's doings in German territory, but the Master of the High Court of Griqualand West, into whose hands the winding up of Istad's estate came in the ordinary course, corresponded with the German authorities and requested that Istad's effects might be sent to him.

The effects were packed into a wooden box sent in to Capetown, and from thence forwarded as ordinary freight to Kimberley and duly delivered at the Master's office. They were unpacked on Tuesday.

Then came a wonderful discovery. The effects chiefly comprised articles of clothing and wearing apparel, and included a body belt of the description usually known as a cholera belt—a broad belt of red flannel. There was a small slit in the material of the belt, and protruding from the slit—so the story goes—was the corner of a bank note. However that may be, a careful examination of the contents of the belt elicited that it was thickly "wadded" with banknotes—the piece of worn flannel disgorged banknotes amounting to £3,750.

The other effects included a number of watches, chains, and odds and ends of jewellery. Apparently Istad had been trading in a small way in second hand jewellery. No one seems to know of any other speculating which he engaged in, and he must have carried his fortune about in his belt without exciting the slightest idea in the minds of those with whom he came in contact that he had money.

A later issue of the same journal says:—The more one learns about Thomas Istad's belt, and the manner of the discovery of its contents, the more wonderful the whole story becomes.

Istad left his wife practically penniless at Griquatown, and she was compelled to accept a menial situation there after his departure for German West Africa. Further enquiries into the romance by an "Advertiser" representative disclose that it is due to the efforts of the Department of the Master of the High Court of Griqualand that the widow is now in comfortable financial circumstances.

When it was reported that Istad had died in German territory, the Master caused stringent and persistent inquiries to be made, as the records in the possession of the German authorities abundantly show. It was entirely due to the steps taken in Kimberley that Istad's effects, including the precious belt, were ever recovered.

In the first place great difficulty was exprienced in obtaining proof that Istad really was dead—the obtaining of an official certificate of his death was far for being the easy matter it might at first sight appear. But the certificate was obtained.

"Had the late Thomas Istad any effects, and if so will you kindly forward them to the office of the Master of the High Court, Kimberley," is the next definite query which appears in the papers relating to the matter in the possession of the German authorities. As the outcome of that request the "effects" were packed up and forwarded to Capetown.

The next step, after a long delay, took the form of a letter to the Master from a Capetown forwarding agent, which informed Mr. H, Ford that a box addressed to him was lying at the docks at Capetown. The box had apparently reached Capetown "via" ox wagon transport and some unknown vessel, and it had been lying about the docks "promiscuous like," Subsequently it was "lying about" on the railway premises much after the same fashion.

Eventually the box was sent up to Kimberley "C.O.D.," as no one had any funds out of which to defray the expense of its carriage. Even when it did reach Kimberley further delay occurred, as no one knew what it contained, or even that it contained Istad's effects. Still more delay occurred—even when the box was presented for delivery at the Master's office the messenger, who had no knowledge of the box and no money available for speculative spending in railway charges, declined to receive it and the accompanying bill presented by the railway company. The box was taken by the railway delivery agent back to the station for the week end.

Last Monday the box was carted up to the Master's Office again and on the Master's instructions delivery was accepted.

It was opened under the supervision of one of the staff of the Master's Office. The first things that came to light were a number of handkerchiefs and soiled articles of clothing. Then a number of second hand watches were tumbled out, and a soiled red flannel body belt. The belt was gingerly picked up—the personal effects of an unknown man who had died from an unknown cause in an almost unknown part of a little-known country are not particularly attractive articles to handle. The clerk who picked up the belt noticed that the stitching of one of the seams had given way, and he also noticed what appeared to be the corner of a banknote protruding from the damaged seam. He tugged at the protruding piece of paper and—"Ho presto"—out came a bundle of banknotes—Standard Bank "fivers."

Thereafter the belt rapidly disgorged bundles of Standard Bank notes, neatly tied up in bundles, each of £100 value.

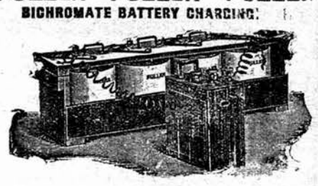
There was £360 in £20 notes, £500, in "tenners" and £2,950 in "fivers." The notes were stained a reddish colour, the effect of the perspiration from the wearer's body upon the red flannel of which the belt was made, but were otherwise in perfect condition.

It is reported that before his death Istad stated, in the course of a conversation in German West Africa that "he had £6,000 there and in the bank." So far efforts to locate the whereabouts of the balance of that amount have failed.

The £3,750 found in the belt will go to the widow at Griquatown. The expense of the administration of the estate which comes under the category of estates in which no will has been made, will not be heavy—far less than the extraordinarily widely prevalent and entirely erroneous ideas commonly held by the public regarding such matters would lead one to expect. But that is another story.

Meantime the widow is happy.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING.



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SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 26th June give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rain fell during the week in all districts. The amounts received were for the most part not large but good. General rain has also fallen since the close of the week. Autumn sowings continue. Standing crops are in good condition. Supplies of fodder and water are adequate. Cattle disease is reported from eighteen districts but the general condition of agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The general health of persons on relief and of others also is good. Crime is normal. Two civil works and one aided work are in progress and one poorhouse is open in Bijaigarh; one civil and two aided works in Kera Mangraur; and sixteen aided works in Jannpur. The test work in Kheri has been closed. The distribution of gratuitous relief continues in Basti, Kheri and Garhwal. Eleven small works are open in Garhwal. Seven civil and two aided works are in progress and one poorhouse is open in Bahraich. The numbers on relief are practically stationary except in Bijaigarh where there is a slight increase and in Basti where there is a slight decrease. The people are busy in the fields. The number on Government relief are:—on relief works 15,698; on aided works 1,476; on gratuitous reliefs 8,092; on poorhouses 157; on private works 23; total on relief 25,446 prices:—Garhwal 9; Kera Mangraur, Kheri and Bahraich 14; Bijaigarh 15; and Basti 16 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

The rainfall during the week was heavy in parts of Ambala; moderate in parts of Multan; and light in parts of Hissar, Gurgaon, Delhi, Jullundur, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, Mianwali and Lyallpur. Rain is needed in Sialkot. Extra spring crops are being harvested in Ludhiana, Ferozepur, Amritsar and Mianwali. Sowings of autumn crops continue. The recent rain was beneficial to standing extra spring and autumn crops which are generally in good condition. Unirrigated sugarcane has been slightly damaged by insects in parts of Sialkot and juar and cotton in parts of Multan. Prices are high and have risen slightly in some districts. Cattle are generally in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Delhi.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Showers of rain which were beneficial to standing crops fell in the Peshawar, Nowshera and Charsadda tahsils of Peshawar and in the Bannu tahsil of Bannu. There was no rain elsewhere. The condition of standing crops is average. Sowing of autumn crops is in progress in Dera Ismail Khan. Harvesting of extra spring crops has commenced in Bannu and the outturn is average. The outturn of harvested crops in Dera Ismail Khan is, on the whole, average. The health of people is good. Cattle disease prevails in several villages. Fodder is scanty in the Marwat tahsil of the Bannu district and is sufficient elsewhere. Irrigation from canals is sufficient. Prices are falling slightly. Prices:—wheat 10 15 26 to 12 1·2; maize 14 3·8 to 17 3·4; gram 13 5·16 to 16; bajre 13 to 15; and barley 17 3·16 seers per rupee.

JAMMU.

Slight rain fell during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 10 1·2 to 16 and maize from 13 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Autumn sowing is in progress. Cattle disease of mild type is reported in two tahsils. Fodder is sufficient.

KASHMIR.

The weather was bright with slight rain on two occasions. The condition of spring crops is average and that autumn crops good. Fodder is sufficient. There is no disease among cattle. Prices are unchanged.

RAJPUTANA.

There was no rain during the week in Bikanir, the Western States, Kishngarh, Shapura and some other States. Ajmer reports partial rain. The maximum fall was 207 cents in Banswara and the minimum 8 cents in Tonk. Mansoon sowings are in progress in many places. Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Mewar and Bharatpur. Prices are steady or show slight fluctuations.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The rainfall during the week was slight in Gwalior and Indore and general, elsewhere. Sowing of autumn crops is in progress in Indore and Bhopawar and has commenced elsewhere. Agricultural stock are satisfactory except for some cattle disease in Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices are high but stationary.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The heaviest fall of rain during the week was at Saugor which received 6 inches whereas Chindwara and Drug received only 78 and 91 cents respectively. Elsewhere the quantity registered ranged from 3·4 inches in Narsinghpur to 1 inch in Raipur. More rain is needed in Damoh, Seoni, Chanda, Bhandara and Raipur. Sowing of autumn crops is in full swing and germination is reported to be good in Jubbulpore, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Bhandara, Balaghat and the districts of Chhattisgarh. Cotton has germinated well in Nimar, Wardha and the Berar districts. Fodder and water are sufficient everywhere. Cattle are doing well. The price of rice in Bilaspur, gram in Raipur and wheat in Nimar became cheaper by one seer per rupee. Elsewhere, prices of staple grains remained stationary or fluctuated slightly exhibiting a tendency to fall. The number of weavers on relief was 68.

FEUDATORY STATES.

During the week rain fell in nine States ranging from 2½ inches in Sakti to 48 cents in Khairagarh Sowing of autumn crops is in rapid progress everywhere. Early sown rice is germinsting well. Fodder and water are adequate. The price of gram in Jashpur and of rice in Khairagarh fell by two seers and kodon in Raj Nandgaon by 1·4 seer. Rice in Kanker and Raigarh rose by 1 and 1 1·2 seers per rupee respectively.

The Bombay reports has already appeared.

The member of persons on relief was 60,973, a decrease of 4,075.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Himalaya," July 9.

The P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer "Himalaya," which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow (Friday), brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bhattacharya, Mr S N	Hickling, Mrs L A
Chevalier, Mr J B	Toynbee, Mr F D
Casey, Lt C H	Vincent, Mrs L K W
Ewart, Lt.-Col R H	Westhead, Mr E G

FROM MARSEILLES.

Allardy, Capt J B	Ismay, Mr H Mrs
Bogle, Lt A H	Jackson, Mr L H
Black, Lt H M M	Knight, Mr A V
Bhose, Mr N N	Mackenzie, Mr M
Blackwood, Mr O H	Mitter, Mr R N
Cook, Capt J R	More, Mr J
Conner, Mr W G	Prior, Mr T
Cameron, Mr C A	Randle, Mr H V
Duggan, Mr E M	Richards, Capt M C
Daniel, Capt F C H	Reuse, Capt A
Deshon, Capt N G	Ross, Capt G W
Elliott, Capt B K	Stewart, Capt G E
Elphinstone, Lt W G	Stewart, Capt A F
Forester, Mr R	Thompson, Mr J F
Frocolich, Mr E	Watterson, Mr S
Haddleston, Comdr W B	Wukyter, Mr H W
Hawse, Mr F W	

FROM BRINDISI.—Scott, Hon Justice Sir R.

FOR KARACHI.

Lalvano, Mr R L	Wallis, Maj E A
Smith, Mr G M	

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Salazie," July 8.

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co's. steamer, "Salazie," today from stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers at Carnac Bunder at 5-15 p.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfection station at 4 p. m. with all their baggage.

Bentzieu, Mr H	Plowden, Mr R C
Faze Uddin, Mr	Rayner, Mr A J
Frida, Mr A H	Stewart, Mr F M
Lallubhoy, Mr J	Stanley Clarke, Capt G
Maristany, Mr	Sorabjee, Mr M
Winter, G'de L' E Capt	Varma, Mr M L

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 7.

The rainfall has been general in Burma, the south of Mandalay and on the West Coast of India as far north as Bhuj. It has been local over Rajputana, the North-West Frontier Province, the Punjab and the United Provinces and a few falls are reported from the rest of the country. Port Blair and Mergui had two inches; Tavoy, three; Mainpuri, Muktesar, Chakrata and Rawalpindi, one; Bikaner and Dera Ismail Khan, two; Ludhiana, one-and-a-half; Mangalore and Mormugao, three; and Karwar, two. The area of unsettled weather appeared in the south of the Arabian Sea and caused an increase on the Coast. The conditions over the Bay indicate that a depression is now forming.

The forecast says that the rainfall may extend along the North-East Coast of the Peninsula, but otherwise important changes in the distribution of the rainfall are unlikely.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Espla-nade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered.....	29·58	36·32	30·81	20·66
Wednesday, 7th July.....	1·41	0·95	1·35	1·02
Total.....	30·99	27·27	32·16	21·68
Same date last year...	34·56	32·53	30·64	26·35

CUMBALLA HILL.
MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

July 7.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg. Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	1·20	31·12	30·33	32·5

Appended is Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (6th)	91·1	85·1	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (6th)	104·3	91·6	...	...
Multan	105·3	84·5	0·15	0·15
Rawalpindi	94·9	71·9	1·19	5·57
Lahore	94·4	78·7	...	4·22
Sirsa	96·3	78·1	...	2·41
Ambala	82·0	76·0	0·80	9·86
Delhi	88·2	78·2	0·08	9·84
Agra	88·0	80·0	0·77	5·16
Mainpuri	93·3	80·0	1·15	12·60
Jhansi	93·5	75·0	0·06	7·33
Cawnpore	92·2	80·5	0·14	12·73
Allahabad	91·1	81·5	...	20·16
Jacobabad	111·1	89·3	...	0·01
Karachi	91·5	84·0	...	0·01
Ajmer	90·9	80·2	0·63	7·14
Jaipur	92·2	78·6	0·81	8·26
Kotah	95·5	81·1	...	9·26
Bhuj	91·7	78·5	0·29	2·65
Dwarka	84·3	80·3	0·36	12·82
Veraval	81·7	78·8	0·50	6·35
Rajkot	91·9	77·2	...	6·17
Jaavnagar Para	91·6	79·5	...	8·38
Surat	85·6	77·1	0·44	15·61
Ahmedabad	92·0	79·7	0·30	8·90
Deesa	97·3	80·4	0·03	1·52
Neemuch	90·0	75·3	...	3·69
Indore	90·6	74·1	...	4·92
Jubbulpore	90·5	77·3	...	9·05
Sangor	87·1	75·0	0·03	11·46
Hoshangabad	95·1	77·4	...	5·25
Khandwa	89·2	76·1	0·03	5·66
Akola	91·7	77·1	...	6·64
Amraoti	93·3	76·8	...	6·08
Nagpur	91·6	77·8	...	8·27
Chanda	94·5	76·0	0·40	7·78
Raipur	92·2	77·1	...	9·97
Bombay	85·3	76·2	1·02	21·68
Ratnagiri	86·3	75·4	0·76	36·06
Mormugao	81·5	72·7	2·85	30·42
Karwar	81·3	72·0	1·84	47·52
Malegaon	89·4	72·6	...	5·37
Ahamednagar	87·4	70·5	...	4·15
Poona	84·5	73·8	...	5·10
Sholapur	88·3	70·9	...	13·47
Bijapur	89·2	70·2	...	4·07
Belgaum	74·3	68·1	0·39	14·51
Kumpta	90·2	71·7	...	10·53
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	87·3	71·2	0·35	7·51
Mangalore	79·2	71·4	3·45	52·82
Calicut	81·3	72·1	0·98	41·54
Cochin	81·7	73·8	0·60	27·87
Colombo	85·0	73·0	0·18	7·05
Manilipatam	86·3	76·1	0·12	3·85
Bellary	93·0	75·3	...	0·12
Cuddapah	99·2	79·6	...	2·11
Madras	96·0	76·5	0·03	2·59
Bangalore	84·8	66·8	...	0·51
Coimbatore	85·4	79·8	...	1·33
Trichinopoly	95·6	79·8	...	0·99
Negapatam	99·4	80·0	...	0·29

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 7TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 7th July, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen. Rawalpindi has had 1·19 inches, Ambala 0·80 inch, and Multan 0·15 inch. Skies are heavily clouded. The air has become damper than usual. Day temperature has fallen in the north-east Punjab but remains normal elsewhere; night temperature is normal except for a defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—General rain has fallen. Mainpuri has had 1·15 inches, and Agra 0·77 inch. Skies are generally moderately clouded. Humidity is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect at Agra during day and at Jhansi during night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner records 1·85 inches of rain and Ajmer 0·63 inch. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general in Gujarat and nearly general in Kathiawar. Veraval reports 0·50 inch, Dwarka 0·36 inch, Surat 0·44 inches and Ahmedabad 0·30 inch. Skies are densely clouded everywhere except in Cutch. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0·40 inch of rain. Cloud has decreased in the south-east and skies are now lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has risen and is in excess at Hoshangabad; night temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall continues to be general. Mormugao records 2·85 inches, Karwar 1·84 inches, Bombay 1·02 inches and Ratnagiri 0·76 inches. Skies are heavily overcast. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen locally at Belgaum 0·30 inch and Hyderabad 0·35 inch. Skies are moderately or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

General Remarks.—General rain has fallen on the West Coast and in Gujarat and Kathiawar and also in United Provinces and nearly general rain in the Punjab. Rainfall has been local over the rest of the reporting area. Skies are heavily clouded on the West Coast and in Gujarat and Kathiawar and in parts of the United Provinces and the Punjab.

The area of relatively low pressure over the Gulf of Cambay has grown a little deeper and to-day extends over Gujarat, north Bombay Deccan and the parts of Berar. Another area low pressure exists at and about Madras.

Nearly general rain is probable on the West Coast, in Malabar, Gujarat and Kathiawar and also in the United Provinces, and local rain in the Punjab.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

LORD CURZON'S "DEAD HORSE."

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS":—The other day Lord Curzon was sarcastic in his grief that when he and his brother Pro-Consuls returned from the lands in which they had been working, the Home Government never took their "expert" advice. We are afraid Lord Curzon at all events has been giving the Home Government great deal more expert advice than that Government needs or perhaps cares for. No doubt Lord Curzon takes himself very seriously, and imagines that if Lord Morley does not solicit the great Pro-Consul's expert advice, things would go to wrack and ruin in India. In point of fact there is perhaps no Pro-Consul who manages to advertise himself so cleverly and seeks to thrust his views on the public so unceasingly. And he is discontented because he has only raised two or three full dress debates in the House of Lords, not to speak of the part he took in the debates on the Councils Bill, Lord Cromer and Lord Milner between them cannot hold the candle to this modest Irish Representative Peer! We have confined our attention to Indian affairs, on which, of course, he claims to speak with exceptional authority, not for the reason we imagine, that the India he knew and administered so strenuously is changing so fast that in a few short years it will have become a mere memory. His latest contribution to the discussion of Indian affairs takes the form of a belated, entirely superfluous protest against the changes in the system of Indian Army administration with which the name of Lord Kitchener will be associated in history. There is nothing new that is important in his speech and nothing important that is new. Have we not all heard these objections on the score of great and startling changes? As if Lord Cur

BY THE WAY.

WHERE TENNYSON "WAITED FOR THE TRAIN."

The visit of the Imperial Press delegates to Coventry synchronised with the opening, for the first time, of a new outlet from the L. and N. W. R. Station, and taking that, it led them, appropriately enough, on to the bridge where Tennyson conceived his poem on "Godiva":

I waited for the train at Coventry;
I hung with grooms and porters on the bridge,
To watch the three tall spires; and there I shaped
The city's ancient legend into this.

At the time he wrote the poem the bridge across the Warwick-road at Coventry was the only outlet from the railway station, and a local tradition is that Tennyson was, in fact, a "waiter for the train;" he was travelling from Leamington to the North, and had a little time to spare to gaze on the city and its spires, which are not far away from the station.

THE FIRST AUSTRALIAN TEAM.

It is thirty-one years this summer since the first Australian cricket team visited England. This team was known as Gregory's team, and in their first season the players from overseas enjoyed much success, beating several of the counties, including Yorkshire, Surrey, Middlesex, Sussex, and Gloucestershire. The cricketing public here were somewhat surprised at these results, and a story of the time is to the effect that many had expected to find the members of the Australian eleven as black as niggers. Mr. A. G. Steel tells of an incident in the pavilion at Lord's. A clerical friend came up to him with the remark, "Well, Mr. Steel, so I hear you are going to play against the niggers on Monday"! His face, Mr. Steel says, was a picture when Spofforth, who had been sitting with Mr. Steel was introduced as the "demon nigger bowler."

THE SCENE OF THE CUNARD WRECK.

Flores, where the "Slavonia" has been lost, is already famous in maritime history: At Flores, in the Azores, Sir Richard Grenville lay, and a pinnace, like a fluttered bird, came flying from far away: "Spanish ships of war at sea! We have sighted fifty-three!' And there, just off the island, the fight between the one and the fifty-three took place, and "the little 'Revenge' went down" close to the rocks on which the Cunard liner has just come to grief.

MARKING MIGRATING BIRDS.

A short time ago a stork was shot in Rhodesia bearing upon its leg a metal ring which proved that the bird had been marked in Prussia, when it was a nestling, by the Rossitten Bird Observatory, while more recently a stork similarly "ringed" in Hungary was shot in the Kalahari Desert. Mr. H. F. Witherby, the editor of "British Birds," is inaugurating in connection with his magazine a scheme for marking birds in a similar way in Britain. It is hoped by this means to gain a more exact idea of the movements of individual birds than has ever been possible by any other method, and this should not only throw light upon the more general aspects of migration, but it should tell us a great deal that is at present obscure with regard to particular points.

THE CITY OF THE PAGEANT.

Colchester, where a pageant recently took place, is almost, if not quite, the oldest of the historic towns of England, deriving its name for the King Cole (properly Coel), whose musical tastes and convivial habits are commemorated in a familiar poem. Claudius founded (or, rather, re-founded) it about 50 A. D. to commemorate the victory which made him master of the southern part of the island; but for at least half a century before his time it had a distinct historical existence as "the Royal town"—as Dio Cassius calls it—of Cunobelin, the Cymbeline of Shakespeare.

THE GANNETS OF THE BASS ROCK.

The gannets of the Bass Rock are engaged just now in their "nursery business." It was said of them that they were likely to be disturbed and evicted from their ancient fortress by the erection of the lighthouse on the rock, and, especially, by the sound of the siren which hoots and screams in foggy weather. The birds, however, we learn from "Country Life," have taken not the slightest notice of either the glaring or the shrieking innovation, and make their nests as sedulously and in as great numbers as ever. More than that, they have grown so used to the sound of a gun, owing to repeated firings from pleasure-boats whose passengers wished to see the birds on the wing, that they now "sit tight" and refuse, for the most part, to be dislodged

FULHAM PALACE TREES.

Many visitors to the English Church Pageant must have been impressed by the number, size, variety, and beauty of the trees which adorn the grounds of Fulham Palace. Almost all the Bishops of London have been enthusiastic gardeners, and many foreign trees have been planted at Fulham for the first time in English soil. The first tamarisk imported into England was planted there by Bishop Grindal in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and to Bishop Compton, one of the ablest botanists of the seventeenth century, we owe the popularisation, if not the actual introduction into England, of the American maples, hickories, acacias, and magnolias.

A BANK FOR WOMEN ONLY.

A very popular feature of the Night and Day Bank of New York, the only banking institution in the world that opens its doors all day and night, is the Women's Department. This is a special portion of the bank that has been set apart for the exclusive use of lady depositors. Mere man is strictly tabooed this portion of the premises, says a writer in "The Girl's Realm" for June. It has a separate entrance and in addition to a reading and writing-room, there are six dressing-rooms for the use of customers. It is the only banking-room in operation for the exclusive use of ladies, and the fact that it has now been open a twelvemonth and declared a success is evidence that the innovation is appreciated. At the moment it boasts of over 600 depositors.

THE FIRST LONDON COFFEE-HOUSE.

Mr. André L. Simon, F. R. Hist. S., in the third volume of his "History of the Wine Trade in England" (Wyman) supplies many interesting particulars of drink and drinking in during the seventeenth century. But he tells us that the consumption of wine was affected during the second half of the century by the introdnction of coffee, tea, and chocolate, and particularly so by the first-named beverage. Coffee was sold publicly for the first time in 1648, at Oxford, at the sign of the Angel, and in 1652 in London by one Pasqua, the servant of a Turkish merchant, who opened the first coffee-house in the Metropolis, in George-yard, Lompard-street.

ALL FOR A PENNY!

The merchant, the man of letters, and the man of fashion soon had their appropriate coffee-houses where they met for social intercourse at much cheaper rates than in any tavern. Coffee-houses, also became favourite places of resort for newsmongers. "These houses," wrote a Frenchman who visited the country in the second half of the seventeenth country, "which are very numerous in London, are extremely convenient. You have all manner of news there. . . . . You have a dish of coffee; you meet yous friends for the transaction of business, and all for a penny if you do not care to spend more."

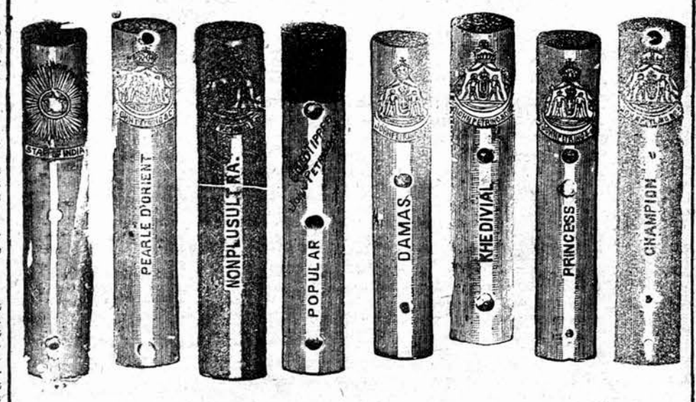
CHOCOLATE-HOUSES

Chocolate-houses came after coffee-houses. They appear, Mr. Simon says, to have been practically the same as regards the refreshments supplied, but to have been more exclusive and more refined than the latter. The most illustrious chocolate-house was the historical "White's" in St. James's-street, the parent of White's Club; it is often referred to in the works of the dramatists of the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. After White's, the Cocoa Tree in Pall-Mall, and the Spread Eagle in Covent Garden were the most fashionable and exclusive chocolate-houses in London.

ROYAL ASCOT.

Ascot has always been the most royally favoured of all race-meetings ever since that August day in 1711 when Queen Anne drove in State on to Ascot Common to applaud the winner of the first race for a £50 plate. Since that distant day it has basked in the smiles of successive generations of Royalties. The Duke of Cumberland, son of the second George, and George III. took it into very special favour; George IV., when Prince of Wales made many a journey there, riding the near leader of his coach-and-four, while the postillions lolled luxuriously inside; and William IV. instructed his trainer to run "the whole squad" of his horses at Ascot—"fire-eaters and gun-boats." Queen Victoria first saw Ascot, as a girl, in the company of William and his Queen; and a few years later had for escort Czar Nicholas I. of Russia and the King of Saxony.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



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MEN AND MATTERS.

THE ROYAL MINIATURES.

The King proposes to take an early opportunity to inspect the new royal collection of eighteenth century miniatures that has recently been placed in the drawing-room suite at Windsor Castle. The bulk of these miniatures, which number about eight hundred in all, was discovered by accident by the Princess of Wales some couple of years ago in an unfrequented portion of the Castle, and have since been carefully cleaned and restored. They constitute an almost complete record of those intimately connected with the Court during the reigns of the later Georges and William IV. Several of the subjects still remain to be identified, but it is hoped that this may be done before very long, and descendants of those who might be represented here are now being communicated with, in the hope that they may be traced.

A PARIS ECCENTRIC.

M. Chauchard, who died in Paris on Saturday, June 5th, was one of the most original figures of the French capital. Physically his long white Dundreary whiskers—which he had carefully arranged daily by his barber even during his last long painful illness—suggested the retired French admiral rather than the millionaire of the retail drapery and general stores, and this suggestion was heightened by his habit of using a telescope instead of an opera-glass in his private box at the theatre.

THE FUNERAL AND THE FESTIVAL.

His funeral is of course, the talk of all Paris. But it may not be generally known that he deposited the sum necessary (£4,000) in the hands of an undertaking agency many years ago. Forethought, and even nervous caution, characterised every action of this enterprising commercial magnate, who when he retired from business, at once bought an annuity of £30,000 to protect himself against possible financial surprises in later years. After handing over the £4,000 in question, his keen business instinct reminded him that the annual interest on such a sum would soon considerably and unnecessarily swell the capital. He therefore begged the undertaker to assist at an annual dinner, with himself and a dozen friends, paid for by the yearly product of the sum in question. Needless to say, the guests cordially wished their host "Many Happy Returns" of this singular but sociable celebration on each occasion of its renewal.

NEW IDEAS—NOW OLD.

Chauchard was the originator of the distribution of toy balloons to children which is now a standing form of advertisement in all big Parisian drapery stores—the name of the shop is thus carried all through Paris by the proud little possessors of the coveted present. He was also the first to commence the system of taking back any article sold on simple request; and invented the "Remnant Sales" which drew all feminine Paris. The employees stood aghast when they received orders to cut up thousands of pieces of new silk, fresh from the factory, into "remnants of five and six yards apiece"; but Chauchard knew human nature, and his "bargains" sold as the intact rolls would never have done. The success of his free refreshment bar was also great, too great to please him, he frankly admitted.

M. LOUBET.

The name of M. Loubet, the ex-French President, has once more come prominently before the public in connection with the will of the eccentric M. Chauchard. Since his retirement, M. Loubet has lived very quietly and he has spoken somewhat pathetically of the obscurity that has been his lot. "I used to think," he remarked some time ago, "that my political experience, the relations I have had with various monarchs, my knowledge of subjects of high import to the nation, would have kept me in men's minds even though I am no longer in power. But I am never interviewed in these days. But one great consolation has come to me in the midst of the general neglect. There is one at least who was a friend of President Loubet and who does not forget citizen Loubet. He came to see me not long ago, and we had a pleasant chat." And M. Loubet pointed smilingly to a photograph of King Edward which always stands upon his writing-table.

A KINDLY ACT.

Many are the stories that have been told of M. Loubet's kindness, and the following is one of the most characteristic. On one occasion he was being shown through a picture-gallery by a certain artist. Pausing before a particularly ugly painting, M. Loubet began to criticise it. To his utter dismay, he found that his escort was the painter of the picture. With remarkable tact, he turned to the angry artist and said: "You know it is customary for a buyer to run down the thing he has set his heart on; I want that picture myself." He was as good as his word, and although the painting was an expensive one, he purchased it the very next day, and the painter never knew M. Loubet's real opinion of it

DR. BOURNE.

Archbishop Bourne, who has consented to preside at the annual inspection of the Westminster Boys' Brigade, is one of the many clergy in the Roman Church who are self-made men. His mother was an Irish Catholic, his father a Protestant, and the story of Dr. Bourne's early days is one of struggle and effort. His father, a Government official, who, by the way, was one of the originel members of the Civil Service Stores, died while a young man, leaving a widow and two boys totally unprovided for. The elder boy died at the age of seventeen, but the mother lived long enough to see the other installed as Archbishop. Dr. Bourne himself was intended for the Civil Service, but his career at St. Edmund's College, Ware, marked him for the Church, and as one likely to make a name for himself.

AN ARCHBISHOP DEFEATED.

Dr. Bourne shares with Father Vaughan the distinction of being one of the ablest religious orators in the country. He has delivered sermons in half a dozen languages. He obtained a working knowledge of German in six months, and of Spanish in half that time. But he found himself defeated once, though. That was when he set himself ont to learn Welsh under the guidance of Father Vaughan, who is an accomplished Welsh scholar. The Archbishop's knowledge of the underworld of London is unique. He knows the slums in their best and worst garbs and is inclined to believe that the former more than out-balance the latter.

SIR CHARLES STANFORD.

Sir Charles Villiers Stanford's revolt against extreme "modernism" in music has resulted in what is probably the most remarkable composition on record. His "Ode to Discord," performed for the first time the other day at the Queen's Hall, is a piece of satire of the cleverst description. Sir Charles is by birth a Dublin man, which probably accounts for the fact that he has done so much to popularise Irish music in England. He began composing at a very early age, and has conducted concerts in many of the leading Continental cities. A warm admirer of the composer was the late Lord Tennyson, and Sir Charles has set to music a number of the great Laureate's poems, including his ode, "Carmen Seculare" performed on the occasion of Queen Victoria's 1887 Jubilee.

MR LLOYD-GEORGE—TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

Mr. Lloyd-George's recent visit to the scene of his early days reminds a Welsh correspondent of the time now more than twenty years ago, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer was beginning to make a name for himself among his own people. Now as a matter of fact, Mr. David George, as he was then known, first came into prominence in Wales not as a politician or as a lawyer, but as a temperance advocate—a turn of mind, by the way, to which he has struck all his life. In those days he and poor Tom Ellis frequently used to travel the length and breadth of the Principality, stopping at remote villages to address temperance meetings.

AN AMUSING STORY.

Well do I remember (adds the correspondent) one such meeting which the two young men addressed as a small Cardiganshire village five miles from the nearest railway station. Both spoke in Welsh, and both speeches brimmed over with fine stories. One story in particular, which the future Chancellor of the Exchequer told, and which appealed immensely to the audience, concerned a man who served upon the jury in a murder case. Before leaving home he instructed his wife to get a salmon for supper, and to make sure of a good meal, he told her to fry one half of it and boil the other. During the trial he frequently refreshed himself from out of a black bottle, and when the jury retired he was asked in his turn by the foreman, "Well, John Jones, what are we going to do with the prisoner?" In a thick, guttural voice came the reply, "Boil one half of him and fry the other."

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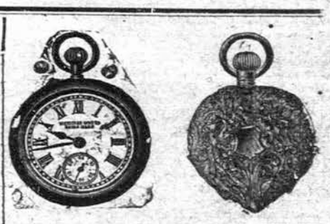

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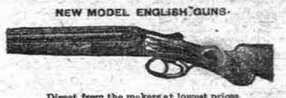

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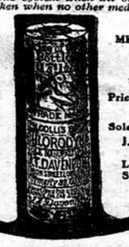

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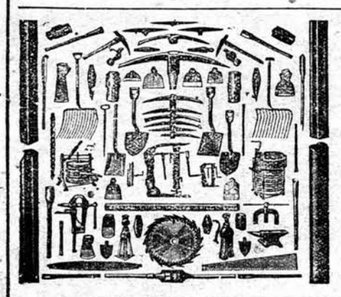

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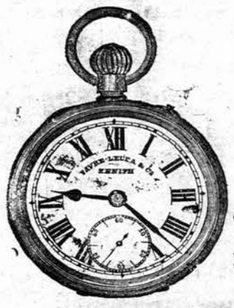

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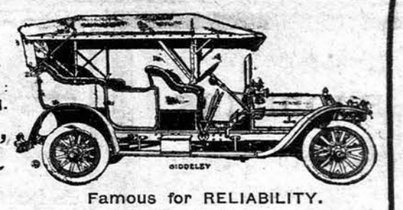

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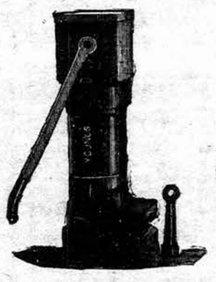

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